All dollar amounts in thousands

Activity: Park Management
Subactivity: Resource Stewardship

Subactivity Summary

Program Components	2003 Enacted	2004 Estimate	2005 Uncontr/ Related Changes	2005 Program Changes (+/-)	2005 Budget Request	Change From 2004 (+/-)
Natural Resources Research Support	9,272	9,414	+20	-223	9,211	-203
Natural Resources Management	170,915	178,409	+1,558	+5,355	185,322	+6,913
Everglades Restoration and Research	10,807	9,967	+13	0	9,980	+13
Cultural Resources Applied Research	18,277	18,109	+69	0	18,178	+69
Cultural Resources Management	83,200	73,505	+422	+682	74,609	+1,104
Resources Protection	45,678	45,902	+181	+84	46,167	+265
Total Requirements	**338,149**	**335,306**	**+2,263**	**+5,898**	**343,467**	**+8,161**

Authorization

16 USC 1 and 2 to 4	National Park Service Organic Act
16 USC 1a-1 to 1a-7	National Park System General Authorities Act
16 USC 18f	"Management of Museum Properties"
16 USC 410r-5 to r-8	Everglades National Park Protection and Expansion Act of 1989
16 USC 461 to 467	Historic Sites Act
16 USC 470	National Historic Preservation Act
16 USC 594	Chapter 4 "Protection of Timbers, and Depredations"
16 USC 1131 to 1136	Wilderness Act
16 USC 1221 to 1226	Chapter 26, "Estuarine Areas"
16 USC 1334 to 1340	Wild Free-Roaming Horses and Burros Act, as amended
Public Law 105-391	The National Parks Omnibus Management Act of 1998
Public Law 105-203	The National Underground Railroad Network to Freedom Act of 1998

Subactivity Overview

As a steward of the Nation's natural and cultural heritage, the primary responsibility of the National Park Service is to preserve and protect irreplaceable park resources. To carry out this stewardship responsibility, the Service implements programs that encompass a broad range of research, operational, and educational activities. NPS inventories, evaluates, documents, preserves, protects, monitors, maintains, and interprets the natural and cultural resources at 388 park units and many affiliated areas. Park Service stewardship helps to perpetuate resources and allows for their continued appreciation, understanding and enjoyment. Resource stewardship subactivities consist of the following areas of responsibility:

Natural Resources Stewardship
- Includes natural resources research support and natural resources management
- Covers natural scenery, wildlife, vegetation, air, water, geologic resources, natural sounds conditions, and ecosystems

Everglades Restoration and Research
- Encompasses activities related to the recovery and restoration of the Everglades watershed

Cultural Resources Stewardship
- Includes cultural resources applied research and cultural resources management
- Covers prehistoric and historic archeological sites and structures, ethnographic resources, cultural landscapes, and museum collections

Resources Protection
- Includes patrols and law enforcement activities to prevent intentional or unintended damage to resources

DOI Outcome goals Applicable to this Subactivity

Resources Protection

1.1 Improve Health of Watersheds, Landscapes and Marine Resources

The Natural Resources Research Support, Natural Resources Management, Everglades Restoration and Research and Resource Protection program components of this Subactivity support this goal by protecting, restoring, maintaining, and managing lands within their broader ecosystem context. These activities include developing and improving the information base on natural resource processes and conditions to ensure that management decisions about resources and visitors are based on adequate information. For example, the Inventorying and Monitoring Program under Natural Resources Management organized parks into geographic networks to conduct systematic identification and monitoring of vital signs to ensure the health of ecosystems.

1.2 Sustain Biological Communities

The Natural Resources Research Support, Natural Resources Management, Everglades Restoration and Research and Resource Protection program components of this Subactivity support this goal by creating habitat conditions for biological communities to flourish; managing populations of special management concern; and improving information and assessments used for decision making. For example, one program under Natural Resources Management continues to study and monitor chronic wasting diseases in order to mitigate the spread of this disease in NPS animal populations.

1.3 Protect Cultural and Natural Heritage Resources

This Subactivity supports this goal by increasing the knowledge base of cultural and natural heritage resources; reducing degradation and protecting cultural and natural heritage resources; and protecting wilderness resources. For example, the Cultural Resources Management Program provides for security and environmental control for museums to protect NPS collections.

Recreation

3.1 Provide for a quality recreation experience, including access and enjoyment of natural and cultural resources on DOI managed or partnered lands and waters.

This Subactivity supports this goal by caring for the resources and developing and improving the information base on natural and cultural resources to ensure that interpretation, education and management decisions about resources and visitors are based on adequate scholarly and scientific information.

Subactivity: **Resources Stewardship**
Program Component: **Natural Resources Research Support**

FY 2005 Base Program Overview

The National Park Service has a limited Natural Resources Research Support program. Typically, parks do not have specific funds allocated for research, but may choose to fund individual projects in any given year. Research needs, objectives, and priorities are included in the Resource Management Plans developed for each park. A small number of Servicewide activities, such as those addressing air quality, have research components. Through the Natural Resource Challenge, the NPS has established innovative programs involving Cooperative Ecosystem Study Units and Learning Centers to coordinate logistical and other support for many research efforts.

At A Glance…

Natural Resource Research

- Addresses specific questions with immediate applications within the National Park System.
- Longer-term research enhances overall understanding of specific park resources.
- NPS coordinates with the U.S. Geological Survey, particularly the Biological Resources Division, to obtain research needed by the NPS.

Air Quality Research Activities: The primary emphasis of this program is on visibility, a discipline not covered by the USGS/Biological Resources Division or sufficiently covered by other Federal agencies. This research responds to statutory mandates to protect important scenic resources and other air quality related values in parks from being impaired by air pollution, and assists in meeting NPS responsibilities under the Clean Air Act. A significant portion of this effort is the acquisition of air quality research information in national parks, especially Class I parks and on the composition of particles in the air that cause visibility impairment. Combined with research on the transport and transformation of air pollutants, these data help identify the regions and sources of the pollutants that cause visibility impairment in parks.

Clean Air Act

Class I Parks Criteria

- National Parks over 6,000 acres
- Wilderness Areas over 5,000 acres
- National Memorial Parks and International Parks existing on August 7, 1977

These lines of research are supplemented by additional investigations into the ecological effects of atmospheric pollutants on parks. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regional haze regulations require States to make reasonable progress toward restoration of Class I area visibility to natural conditions over a sixty-year time frame. The Western Airborne Contaminants Assessment Project (WACAP) has been initiated to determine the risk to ecosystems and food webs in western national parks from the long-range transport of airborne contaminants. It is being designed and implemented in cooperation with the U.S. Geological Survey, USDA Forest Service, Oregon State University and University of Washington. This information assists the States in complying with these regulations. The NPS maintains a network of over 160 fine particle samplers in partnership with EPA and States; 50 of these samplers expand the bureau's understanding of air quality in parks. Visibility in parks is one of three key performance indicators the NPS uses to assess accomplishments towards one of its long-term strategic goals.

Cooperative Ecosystem Studies Units: A network of 17 Cooperative Ecosystem Studies Units (CESUs) has been established with leadership from the National Park Service, the U.S. Geological Survey, and other Federal agencies. These units are interdisciplinary, multi-agency partnerships, organized into broad bio-geographic areas. Each unit includes a host university, additional university and other partners, and Federal agencies. Individual CESUs are part of a national network operating under a memorandum of understanding among 13 partner Federal agencies. This national network enables the NPS to partner with other Federal agencies and the Nation's academic institutions to obtain high-quality science and attract expert researchers to use parks.

At A Glance…

Cooperative Ecosystem Studies Units (CESU)

An NPS coordinator – a "science broker" – is duty stationed at each of 12 CESU host universities

- Works with multiple parks and programs
- Identifies park research, technical assistance, and education needs
- Assists in finding project funding
- Locates specialized expertise available from over 130 host and affiliated universities and 38 other institutions

CESUs provide usable knowledge for resource managers, responsive technical assistance to parks, continuing education for park personnel, and cost-effective research programs. Benefits to the NPS include: a broadened scope of scientific services for park managers; enhanced collaboration and coordination among the NPS, other Federal agencies, and universities to address complex landscape-level management issues; enhanced technical assistance, education, training, and planning support to NPS managers; enhanced coordination across NPS program areas; and increased workforce diversity in NPS resource management.

The 17 CESUs focusing on broad ecosystems and providing complete coverage for the United States and its territories are:

- North Atlantic Coast
- Chesapeake Watershed
- Southern Appalachian Mountains
- South Florida/Caribbean
- Great Lakes-Northern Forest
- Gulf Coast
- California
- North and West Alaska
- Great Plains
- Colorado Plateau
- Rocky Mountains
- Great Basin
- Desert Southwest
- Pacific Northwest (incl. Alaska)
- Piedmont-South Atlantic Coast
- Upper and Middle Mississippi Valley
- Hawaii-Pacific Islands

Research Learning Centers: 13 Research Learning Centers provide infrastructural resources for researchers to conduct research, information exchange, and education for their networks of parks. Education staff at each Center communicates key messages on topics ranging from coastal ecosystems, environmental history, cultural landscapes, fire ecology and resource stewardship to participants. Each Center is operated as a public-private partnership to optimize collaboration and leverage support needed to make scientific information available to park managers for decision-making and to share this information with the public.

At A Glance…

Learning Centers

- A research/center coordinator and education specialist are located at each center.
- Centers serve as focal points for research, information exchange, and education for their park networks.
- All centers leverage Federal funds with partnership sources.
- At the beginning of FY 2004, a total of 13 centers have been established.

Current Research Learning Centers include:

- Schoodic Education and Research Center - Acadia NP
- Atlantic Learning Center - Cape Cod NS
- Jamaica Bay Institute for Applied Research on Urban Ecology - Gateway NRA
- Crown of the Continent Research Learning Center - Glacier NP
- Continental Divide Research and Learning Center - Rocky Mountain NP
- Pacific Coast Science and Learning Center - Point Reyes NS
- North Coast and Cascades Learning Network - Ebeys Landing NHR, Fort Clatsop NMem, Fort Vancouver NHS, Mount Rainier, North Cascades & Olympic NPs, San Juan Island NHP
- Old-Growth Bottomland Forest Research and Education Center - Congaree Swamp NM
- Urban Ecology Research and Learning Alliance - National Capital Region (multi-park)
- Appalachian Highlands Science Learning Center, Great Smoky Mountains NP
- Great Lakes Research and Education Center, Indiana Dunes NL
- Southern California Coast Research Learning Center - Cabrillo NM, Channel Islands NP and Santa Monica Mountains NRA
- Ocean Alaska Science and Learning Center* - Kenai Fjords NP

*Not funded through Natural Resource Challenge funding, but developed in response to the Challenge.

Cave Research Program: In partnership with the State of New Mexico, through the New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology, and the City of Carlsbad, New Mexico, the NPS jointly manages the National Cave and Karst Research Institute. Founded in response to Public Laws 101-578 and 105-325, the Institute's purpose is to facilitate speleological research, foster public education and awareness, and assist land managers dealing with cave and karst resources. Planning for the Institute's facility in Carls-

All dollar amounts in thousands

bad, New Mexico, is underway through joint funding by its three partners, with groundbreaking on land donated by the City of Carlsbad anticipated in 2004.

Workload tables and performance summary tables are found after the justification of program changes at the end of this subactivity.

ⓘ Find more information online about Natural Resource Research Support programs at www.nature.nps.gov.

FY 2003 Program Performance Accomplishments

Performance on NPS strategic goals:

- Reporting park units showed only 54% of those parks with stable or improving air quality compared to the target of 61% for FY 2003. The lower than planned performance resulted from meteorological conditions that were unusually conducive to the formation of high ozone concentrations, increases in ozone precursor emission in the western United States, and the NPS decision to apply new EPA guidance on computation of visibility measures. The NPS air quality division has decided not to adjust previously established out-year goals, but to continue to work with parks and partners to achieve the desired air quality conditions.

Other Program Accomplishments:

- Designed ecological effects research to assist park managers in Acadia NP, Great Smoky Mountains NP, Rocky Mountains NP, Sequoia-Kings Canyon NPs, and Yellowstone NP.
- Through the South Florida-Caribbean CESU working with the University of Miami, conducted a comprehensive fishery resource user study to assist in developing the General Management Plan and Fisheries Management Plan at Biscayne NP.
- Through the Chesapeake Watershed CESU in collaboration with the University of the District of Columbia, USGS, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Army Corps of Engineers, and Pennsylvania State University, studied the impacts of sediment discharge on Potomac River ecology. Results will be used to develop plans for facility management that will ensure safe drinking water and resource protection in the river.
- Through the Southern Appalachian Mountains CESU conducted dye testing on wild ginseng plants to develop legally defensible identification of commercially valuable and illegally harvestable plants to assist multiple parks.
- Through the Southern Appalachian Mountains CESU conducted the first inventory of bats that reside or utilize the park as feeding ground in Chickamauga and Chattanooga NMP.
- Partnered with the State of Maine to develop mechanism for U.S. Department of Defense funding and State matching funds to renovate specific facilities and launch a nonprofit organization to manage the Schoodic Education and Research Center.
- Partnership through the Pacific Coast Science and Learning Center leveraged non-NPS funds to conduct priority research in Point Reyes NS and adjacent communities that revealed an invasive clonal tunicate (sea squirt) capable of harming oyster farming and the ecology of the Tomales Bay.

FY 2004 Planned Program Performance

Performance on NPS strategic goals:

	2003 Actual	2004 Plan	2004 plan versus 2003 actual
Air quality in X% of reporting parks areas stable or improved	54%	62%	+8%
% of reporting Class 1 lands that meet ambient air quality standards	UNK	69% (25 of 36 reporting parks)	NA
% of reporting Class 1 lands that meet visibility objectives	UNK	66% (14 of 21 reporting parks)	NA

- For FY 2004, the NPS has adopted two DOI air quality goals in addition to the NPS specific air quality goal. Despite not meeting its air quality goal in FY 2003, the NPS had decided to retain its original FY

All dollar amounts in thousands

2004 air quality goal target in anticipation of more favorable meteorological conditions affecting air quality.

Other Program Accomplishments:

- Implement ecological effects research to assist park managers in Acadia NP, Big Bend NP, Great Smoky Mountains NP, Joshua Tree NP, Rocky Mountain NP, Sequoia-Kings Canyon NPs, and Yosemite NP.
- Through the Colorado Plateau CESU, collaborate with U.S. Geological Survey, U.S. Forest Service, and State of Arizona investigate puma distribution, home range, and prey regimes on the Colorado Plateau including Walnut Canyon NM.
- Through the Pacific Northwest CESU, study of productivity and survival of reintroduced bighorn sheep at Curecanti NRA.
- Through the Colorado Plateau CESU, study economic impacts of Colorado River use in Grand Canyon NP.
- Complete collaborative report of the Big Bend Regional Aerosol and Visibility Observational Study with the EPA and State of Texas focusing on apportioning visibility impairment at Big Bend NP among United States and Mexican sources of air pollution.
- Initiate the Cumberland Piedmont Network Learning Center to be lead by Mammoth Cave NP and serve multiple parks in the Network.
- Design and begin air toxics assessments for Noatak NPres, Gates of the Arctic NP&Pres, Denali NP&Pres, Mount Rainier NP, North Cascades NP, Olympic NP, Sequoia-Kings Canyon NPs, Rocky Mountain NP, Glacier NP, Big Thicket NPres, Gulf Islands NS, Jean Lafitte NHP&Pres, Natchez Trace Pkwy, Palo Alto Battlefield NHS, Padre Island NS, San Antonio Missions NHP, and Vicksburg NMP.

FY 2005 Budget Request: Natural Resources Research Support

Request Component	Amount
FY 2004 Budget Estimate	9,414
Programmatic Changes	
• Cumberland Learning Center	-223
TOTAL, Program Changes[1]	**-223**
Uncontrollable changes	+20
FY 2005 Budget Request	**9,211**
Net change	-203

[1]Justification for program changes can be found at the end of this subactivity's presentation.

Subactivity: Resource Stewardship
Program Component: Natural Resources Management

FY 2005 Base Program Overview

The NPS actively manages natural resources in the National Park System to meet its statutory responsibility to preserve these resources unimpaired. Natural resource management within the National Park System is conducted largely at the park level, utilizing park personnel and contractor support. Centralized or team-based subject-matter specialists also provide park managers with cost-effective scientific support, special expertise and technical assistance on a wide range of air, sound, water, geologic, and biologic park resource management needs, including science-based decision-making support and problem resolution. Park managers develop and use Resource Management Plans that define the park's natural (and cultural) resource management programs and serve as a blueprint for the comprehensive management of resources necessary to comply with the 1916 Organic Act.

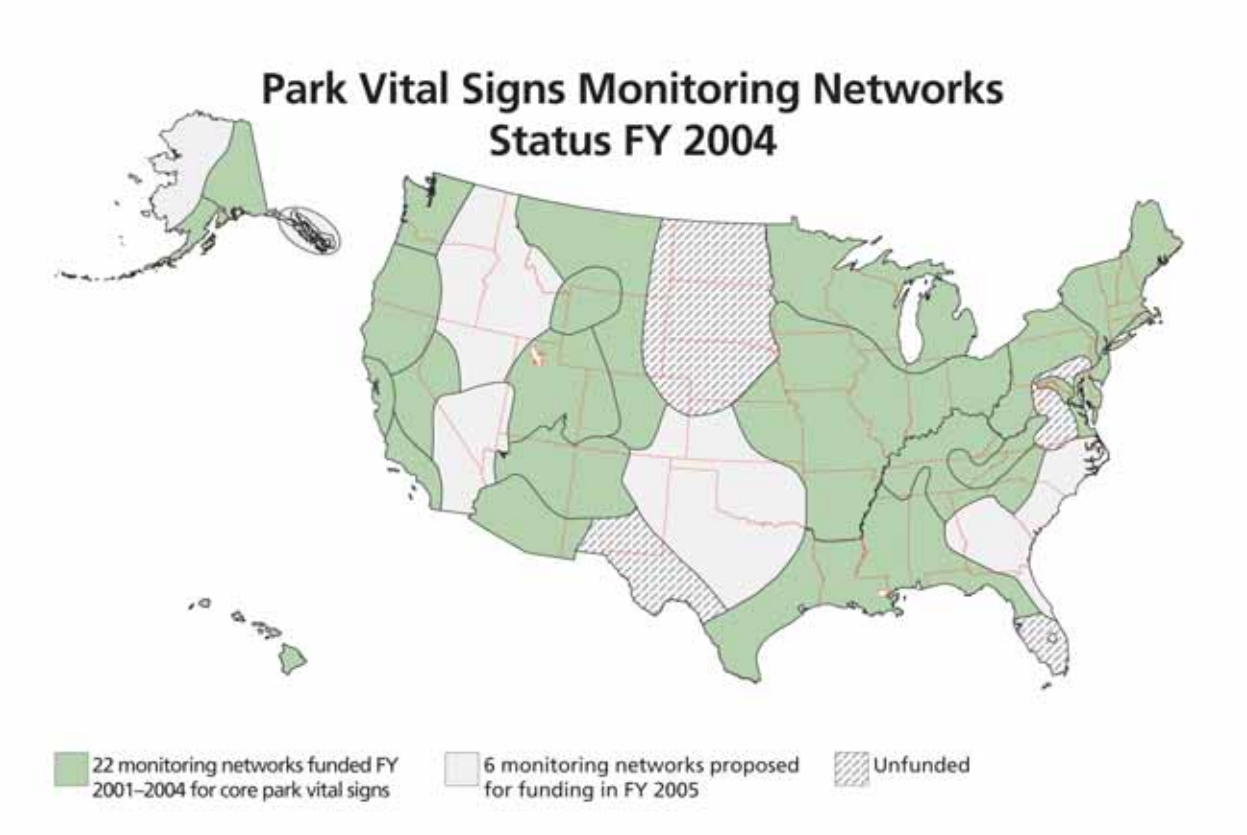
A limited number of project programs are available to conduct work on a non-recurring basis. Most prominently, the **Natural Resource Preservation Program** (NRPP) provides the major Servicewide source of funds dedicated to park natural resource management projects. This Servicewide program provides the only reliable and dedicated funding for park natural resource management related projects that are beyond the funding capabilities of the parks themselves and has come to be both relied on by and essential to most parks in order to fund their highest priority project needs.

Inventory and Monitoring Programs. The NPS administers a **Servicewide Inventory and Monitoring (I&M) Program** that addresses the inventory and monitoring needs at 270 parks. The NPS also has inventory and monitoring components as part of other programs such as air quality and water resources. Inventory information is an essential component to understanding species diversity, abundance, and distribution in order to provide effective resource stewardship. The NPS has identified 12 basic data sets as containing the minimum common scientific information necessary to manage park natural resources. In addition, the NPS has organized parks into 32 geographic networks to conduct systematic monitoring of vital signs (measurable features of the environment identified for each unique network) to provide an indication of the health of park ecosystems in a clear, straightforward manner. NPS vital signs monitoring provides park managers with key information on the status and trends in park ecosystem health; defines normal limits of variation in measurable features; provides early warning of situations that require management intervention; suggests remedial treatments and frame research hypotheses; and in some cases determines compliance with laws and regulations.

At A Glance…

Data Sets

- Bibliographies
- Species Lists
- Biological Inventories
- Base Cartography Data
- Vegetation and Land Cover Maps
- Soils Maps
- Geology Maps
- Water Quality Data
- Water Resources Location
- Air Quality Stations
- Air Quality Data
- Meteorological Data



The Natural Resource Challenge provided funding for 22 monitoring networks for park vital signs during 2001-2004 (colored areas). Six vital signs networks are proposed for funding in 2005 (white areas), leaving 4 unfunded (cross hatching).

FY 2004 funding will support five new vital signs networks, encompassing 32 parks, bringing the total to 185 parks in 22 networks funded through FY 2004. The first 12 networks funded completed identifying their park vital signs in FY 2003 and are working in FY 2004 on completing protocols and obtaining final peer review and approval of their programs pending implementation. The National Park Service has implemented a careful three-phase process to ensure that the programs funded are scientifically sound. Examples of the vital signs that will be monitored by the first twelve networks include:

- Shoreline Change - Monitoring natural shoreline dynamics and retreat of the land in the face of rising sea-level is basic to understanding the driving forces behind many Northeast Coastal and Barrier Network Park ecosystems. The loss of valuable cultural/historic sites and natural resources (for example endangered plover and tern breeding habitat) is of paramount concern to park managers. Understanding shoreline dynamics will assist with these management decisions in the future. For ocean parks such as Cape Cod NS and Assateague Island NS, horizontal position of the shoreline is one of the simplest and most effective means of monitoring shoreline change.
- Aquatic invertebrates that indicate both water quality and biodiversity will be measured at parks in the Northern Colorado Plateau.
- White spruce (Picea glauca) are one species that typifies the boreal forest of the Central Alaska Network. This species constitutes a primary habitat and food source for several bird and small mammal species; therefore, the extent of white spruce across 22 million acres will generally inform the network about boreal forest health.

The NPS maintains a network of over 160 fine particle samplers in partnership with EPA and States; 50 of these samplers monitor parks. Visibility in parks is one of three key performance indicators the NPS uses to assess accomplishments towards one of its long-term strategic goals. The NPS also operates a network of over 60 ambient air quality monitoring sites in units of the National Park System. The parameters that are currently measured include ozone, dry deposition as part of the Clean Air Status and Trends Network (CASTNet), and wet deposition as part of the National Atmospheric Deposition Program/National Trends Network (NADP/NTN), as well as particle and optical monitoring in cooperation with the Interagency Monitoring of Protected Visual Environments (IMPROVE) program.

Natural Resource Preservation Activities. The National Park Service continues to actively manage natural resources in the National Park System to meet its statutory responsibility to preserve these resources unimpaired. Natural resource preservation activities are primarily funded and undertaken at the park level with additional funding and technical assistance support for actions beyond park capabilities provided to parks through regional or Servicewide programs. Park managers perform a range of management activities designed to preserve natural resources, including science-based restoration, rehabilitation, control and mitigation activities.

At A Glance…

Preservation Activities

Park units contain many examples of areas disturbed by past human activity and adverse effects to park resources that require restoration

- Abandoned roads and mines
- Backcountry campsites and other discrete areas impacted by visitor and other uses
- Habitats such as prairies and wetlands altered by changes in water flow
- Areas invaded by exotic plant species
- Disruption of natural fire regimes with losses of fire-dependent vegetation and wildlife habitat
- Populations of threatened and endangered plants and animals that have been extirpated from an area

Parks must determine appropriate levels and types of visitor use and permitted activities such as fishing, river use, backcountry use, and hunting. Parks must evaluate, plan, and design the appropriate type, location and level of activities that can be carried out without impairing resources. This often results in the development of a management or operations plan that utilizes an environmental assessment to evaluate alternatives and needed mitigation. These plans rely heavily on information developed especially through NPS inventory and monitoring projects, and in some cases data secured through research.

The NPS has an extensive program to preserve native species and manage exotic species in parks, where managers and staffs are provided assistance in addressing technically complex native species management needs requiring the application of scientific knowledge and involving legal or policy related issues. Exotic species occur in at least 194 parks. Exotic species, especially invasive exotic species, adversely affect other species that are native to the parks, including endangered species. Exotic Plant Management Teams (EPMTs) serve a number of parks over a broad geographic area and work to iden-

tify, develop, conduct and evaluate exotic species removal projects and undertake appropriate native species restoration efforts. The NPS is using various approaches, including integrated pest management and restoration actions, supported by current scientific information to control exotic species populations in parks and to protect sensitive resources from destruction by exotic species.

The NPS is participating in an interagency performance budget on invasive species that is being coordinated by the National Invasive Species Council. The performance budget links spending levels with levels of performance. The interagency nature of the performance budget means that agencies have agreed to work together to achieve common goals and strategies, with success defined in terms of mutually agreed upon performance measures. In FY 2003, the Council identified a number of topical and geographic areas to receive focused attention. Of these, NPS is participating in activities to mitigate the spread of yellow starthistle, leafy spurge, tamarisk and sudden oak death syndrome. The NPS will devote $300,000 to treat 250 acres of yellow starthistle in western parks and 1,500 acres of leafy spurge in midwestern parks. Additionally, $200,000 will be devoted to treat 1,000 acres of tamarisk in southwestern parks. NPS will also work with the U.S. Forest Service to implement complementary monitoring of sudden oak death syndrome in Shenandoah and Great Smoky Mountains National Parks, spending up to $20,000.

The NPS continues to expand its efforts to manage wildlife diseases. A Wildlife Health Team has been fielded to assist parks with Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) surveillance and management. CWD is a prion-caused disease that is fatal to deer and elk. Because the management of wildlife diseases requires a landscape or regional perspective, NPS is working closely with affected states to ensure a unified, consistent approach to the management of CWD.

In addition, the NPS protects park natural resources and values from adverse impacts associated with past, current, and future mineral development in and adjacent to parks. Formal plans incorporating appropriate resource protection and mitigation measures require NPS approval prior to commencing mineral development in parks where this activity is authorized. NPS lands contain nearly 750 active private mineral exploration or development operations in 25 parks, most involving the production of oil and gas. Abandoned mining, and oil and gas exploration and production sites represent a substantial portion of the disturbed lands requiring restoration in parks. The NPS currently has as estimated 3,000 abandoned mineral sites with over 11,000 hazardous openings, at least thirty miles of streams with degraded water quality, and more than 33,000 acres of disturbed land.

A significant, potential external threat to park natural resources is the construction of new major sources of air pollution, particularly to those capable of affecting NPS units designated as Class I areas. The NPS reviews permit applications for new sources, actively working with permittees, and assisting States in permitting processes to reduce the levels of air pollution from these sources and mitigate potential adverse effects on park resources. This includes working with other Federal land managers (e.g., USDA Forest Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service) to provide consistent guidance to permit applicants and to identify pollutant levels of concern.

Natural sounds are intrinsic physical elements of the environment that are often integral to park values, purposes, and visitor enjoyment. The NPS protects, maintains, and wherever possible, restores the natural sound conditions in parks impacted by inappropriate or excessive undesirable human-caused sound sources. Inappropriate and intrusive sounds are a matter of concern to both the preservation of natural resources and to visitors to national parks. Increasingly, natural sounds are being masked or obscured by a wide variety of human activities. One aspect of the activities resulting in intrusive sounds involves commercial air tours over parks. The NPS continues to work in cooperation with the Federal Aviation Administration to manage air tours over national parks pursuant to the National Parks Air Tour Management Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-181). Joint development of an air tour management plan (ATMP) for each park where overflights occur is being pursued by the NPS and the FAA, who are working cooperatively on a joint public planning process that will analyze alternative commercial air tour proposals and their impacts on park purpose, resources, and visitor experiences.

The NPS protects, secures, and manages water resources, both fresh and marine, as necessary to preserve park natural resources. It also works to restore water conditions to meet park management

All dollar amounts in thousands

prescriptions, and to ensure that water is available to meet visitor and administrative needs. Park managers are provided assistance to ensure the consistent application of laws and regulations throughout the National Park System and to develop technical information so that management decision-making is based on sound science. Aquatic resource professionals assist parks in addressing their management needs, including water resource management planning, identification and prioritization of protection and restoration projects, development of needed water-related scientific information, aquatic resource restoration projects, and participation in legal or administrative processes. The NPS works closely with the States on the application of the Clean Water Act to protect water quality in parks and conducts water quality monitoring on selected water bodies. The NPS participates in State water rights administrative and court processes and seeks to negotiate resolution of issues with other parties. NPS also works to assess, protect and restore upland, coastal, and marine watershed conditions; floodplain, stream, wetland, and riparian resources; and fresh water and marine fisheries.

The Natural Resources Damage Assessment and Restoration program (formerly Oil Pollution program), authorized under the Park System Resources Protection Act (16 U.S.C. 19jj), the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA), the Clean Water Act (CWA) as amended by OPA, and the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), provides assistance to parks in assessing resource damages resulting from third party actions, including those caused by oil spills or hazardous substance releases, and in the preparation of restoration plans to repair resources damaged by these unplanned incidents. This program serves as the basis for cost recovery actions against responsible parties who cause injury to park resources. Under these authorities, the NPS also takes actions to protect park resources from further injury following any incident. For incidents involving the release of oil or hazardous chemicals from sources outside the park, the actions must be consistent with the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan. Costs incurred by the agency for these actions are also recoverable under these laws and damage assessments conducted to determine natural resource injuries and restoration requirements must follow applicable regulations established as part of the Secretary's natural resource trust responsibilities under Federal law.

PART reviews were conducted on the NPS Natural Resource Stewardship programs for the FY 2005 Budget Request:

Reviewed Program Area	*FY 2005 PART Score*
Natural Resource Stewardship	**83%** (FY04 PART Score: 72%)

Some of the programs in Natural Resources Management and Natural Resources Research Support are encompassed in what the NPS has termed the Natural Resource Challenge (NRC). The NRC is an initiative that has (1) expanded existing inventory programs and developed efficient ways to monitor the vital signs of natural systems; (2) enlisted others in the scientific community to help, and (3) expanded natural resources preservation activities in parks. During the formulation of the 2005 budget, the Administration again used the Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) to identify strengths and weaknesses of programs and to inform budget, management, and policy recommendations. The process generated extensive information on program effectiveness and accountability including the need for additional performance measures. The Natural Resource Stewardship program component, which included most of the NRC, was one of the programs selected for a PART evaluation in conjunction with the FY 2005 Budget Request. The PART noted that regular independent evaluations should be conducted to evaluate effectiveness in addressing needs and support program improvements. The principal findings for the previous PART addressing just the Natural Resource Challenge are that the initiative aimed precisely at long standing gaps in information on natural resources and has a well-planned process for parks in regional monitoring networks to collect data, monitor resources and establish performance measures.

Workload tables and performance summary tables are found after the justification of program changes at the end of this subactivity.

ⓘ Find more information about Natural Resources Management programs at www.nature.nps.gov.

Use of Cost and Performance Information: Natural Resources Management

A consistent set of basic park natural resource inventory data is essential to National Park Service natural resource stewardship. Efforts to acquire twelve sets of basic inventory data for each of 270 parks were a focus of the NPS Natural Resource Challenge, which receives support from the Department and the Administration. Using base funding received in FY 2000 and increased in FY 2003, the inventory program has completed more than 1,500 of the 2,767 inventories needed by parks. Included in this output is the completion of seven of the twelve basic inventories for all 270 parks.

Initially the inventories relied on individual parks and a partnership with the USGS for most vegetation maps. By FY 2002, a review of inventory cost-effectiveness and unit costs led to the shifting of program responsibilities, within and among NPS work units, to utilize new approaches to maximizing the use of existing data sources and the use of the Vital Signs Monitoring Network template to more efficiently package inventory projects on a multi-park basis.

These adaptive management measures permitted the NPS to develop inventories using various partners and commercial sources that resulted in more than 60% of the program funding going to non-NPS performers in FY 2003. The partnerships included other Federal agencies (including USGS, FWS and NRCS), state agencies, academic institutions, and non-Federal cooperators. Since FY 2002, intra-agency situations within the USGS and NRCS partners briefly posed problems for certain inventories (vegetation mapping and soils mapping, respectively) until the NPS shifted resources, secured additional funding, and increased its efforts to work collaboratively across bureau lines in pursuit of common goals. Overall, the progress on the needed inventories is expected to be nearly 75% complete by the end of FY 2004.

FY 2003 Program Performance Accomplishments

Performance on NPS strategic goals:

- Water quality: The number of parks with unimpaired water (surface) quality fell to 62% from 65% in FY 2002 (planned target for FY 2003 was 65%). This loss is primarily attributed to many parks recently completing water quality inventories and discovering quality-impaired waterbodies that were not previously reported. This water quality goal is being replaced by DOI goals that will report water quality based on EPA approved standards. The goal will be carried as a PART reporting measure.
- Disturbed lands restored: The NPS target was to have 11,500 acres restored since 1999, cumulatively (2,935 in FY 2003). Actual performance reported by parks was 13,825 acres (4,960 in FY 2003) 3.7% better than expected. This better than expected performance is attributed primarily to the use of volunteers to help with restoration work and cooperative agreements for growing or acquiring native vegetation.
- Exotic plant management: Parks reported accomplishments in excess of planned performance (122,600 cumulative acres since 2001, 17,600 in FY 2003) with 267,480 cumulative acres restored (162,480 in FY 2003). Parks were significantly more successful than planned primarily because of the work of the Exotic Plant Management Teams that worked throughout the National Park System in FY 2003, funded in part by the Natural Resource Challenge.
- Threatened and endangered species: Parks reported 29.9% of T&E species on park lands have an improving status, compared to a planned 14.5%. These results not only reflect increased management success by parks with regard to federally listed species but also increased effort in confirming and reporting which of theses species occur within park boundaries. NPS is working closely with the Fish and Wildlife Service to report T&E species status.
- Paleontological sites: 31 parks reported to this goal in 2003, 984 localities were added to the inventory and 2 were withdrawn, leaving a balance of 5,149 localities. The number of localities reported to be in good condition is 1,108 or 22%. The decline in the percentage from FY 2002 reflects the increased number of localities added to the inventory for which a condition assessment was not made due to lack of funds. The decline also reflects the lack of funding to correct or improve locality condition. Because only 31 of the 160 parks with known fossil resources reported to this goal, in 2004 the

total number of known paleontology localities will increase as more parks report to this goal and increase the number of documented paleontology localities.

- Cave floor resources: Parks exceeded the NPS goal by restoring 161,765 cumulative square feet of cave floors since FY 2001. Parks reported more than 54,900 square feet of cave floor restored in FY 2003 alone. The target was to get to a total of 117,551 square feet restored, or 10,695 square feet in FY 2003. In FY 2004, this goal will be incorporated into one of the DOI Land Health goals.
- Natural resource inventories: The NPS was able to acquire or develop 54.5% (1,507) of the 2,767 outstanding data sets identified in 1999. This was 9 more data sets than targeted for FY 2003. Out-year targets have not yet been determined to need changes.
- Vital signs monitoring: The vital signs monitoring networks were able to exceed the goal of having 40% (108 of 270 park units) completing the identification of vital signs that need to be monitored to track the health of park resources. At the end of FY 2003, 46% (125 of 270) of parks have completed identification of vital signs for monitoring. This goal was exceeded because of the success and cost-efficiencies achieved by organizing the parks into 32 networks. Continued support from the Natural Resource Challenge will keep this goal on track in future years.
- Geologic processes inventoried: The NPS did not meet its goal of completing the identification of geologic processes and the human influences that affect those processes in 29 parks. Only 18 parks were able to complete this identification process in by the end of FY 2003 because funds to support coordination with the US Geological Survey were not available this year due to high priority needs. This goal will be incorporated into one of the DOI Land Health goals.
- Watershed assessments: The NPS exceeded this goal with 42 watershed assessments initiated compared to its goal of starting 30 assessments. This goal was exceeded in part because a previous requirement on who would conduct the assessments was dropped allowing the NPS to make more efficient use of available funding. NPS worked with the USGS to initiate 11 of the 42 projects. This goal will be replaced by a DOI goal.

Other Program Accomplishments:

Examples of FY 2003 NRPP Projects:

- Initiated restoration of nineteen populations of greenback cutthroat trout at Rocky Mountain NP.
- Identified threats to nesting success of piping plover at Sleeping Bear Dunes NL.
- Removed exotic species and restored habitat to support recovery of the federally endangered *Pentachaeta lyonii* at Santa Monica Mountains NRA.
- Reintroduced five populations of federally endangered Texas trailing phlox (*Phlox nivalis ssp. texensis*) in Big Thicket N Pres.
- Monitored the presence of the federally threatened California red-legged frogs in the Chalone Creek watershed of Pinnacles NM.
- Planned and implemented the transplanting of federally threatened Seabeach amaranth plants propagated from seed at Cape Hatteras NS.
- Initiated reintroduction of black-footed ferrets to Wind Cave NP.
- Assessed habitat critical for releasing the federally endangered Maui parrotbill at Haleakala NP.
- Propagated and restored endangered mussel species in the Green River of Mammoth Cave NP.
- Monitored bison demographic and disease occurrence in Grand Teton NP.
- Prepared for reintroduction of Island fox on San Miguel and Santa Rosa Islands in Channel Islands NP.
- Excluded exotic ungulates from the Pu'u Ali'i Plateau of Kalaupapa NHP.
- Monitored for chronic wasting disease at Wind Cave NP.
- Removed exotic ice plant at Point Reyes Lighthouse Headlands.
- Documented significant fossil localities within the Poleslide Member in Badlands NP.
- Recorded changes in reservoir management on mercury accumulation in fish and other aquatic ecosystem components of Voyageurs NP.
- Conducted emergency salvage of collection of fossils in Badlands NP.
- Determined migratory pathways, spawning areas, and potential threats to federally threatened bull trout in Olympic NP.
- Initiated eradication of feral pigs from Cumberland Island NS.

- Conducted quantitative analysis and scenario testing of fisheries management alternatives at Biscayne NP.
- Tracked fecal bacterial sources at New River Gorge NR.
- Began quantifying commercial and sport fish harvest at Glacier Bay NP & Pres.
- Initiated restoration of biological resources of the Cowles Bog wetland at Indiana Dunes NL.
- Commenced restoration of abandoned ski area at Lassen Volcanic NP.
- Mapped vulnerability to sea-level rise in cooperation with USGS at Cape Cod NS, Cumberland Island NS, De Soto NMem, Fire Island NS, Glacier Bay NP&Pres, Gulf Islands NS, and Olympic NP.
- Restored natural cave drainage at Timpanogos Cave NM.
- Mapped baseline of significant fossil beds at Badlands NP.
- Initiated development of a glacier monitoring protocol and assessment of glacier changes at Glacier Bay NP&Pres in cooperation with USGS.

Other projects or studies done in FY 2003 included:

- Initiated 13 Air Tour Management Plans (ATMP's) in all seven parks in Hawaii, Badlands NP, Mt. Rushmore NMem, Lake Mead NRA, Canyon de Chelly NM, Petrified Forest NP and Yellowstone NP.
- Responded to technical assistance requests related to soundscape management in 10 different parks.
- Collaborated with FAA's Volpe Center to complete near term acoustic measurements in eight parks (five parks in Hawaii and Mt. Rushmore NMem, Badlands NP, and San Antonio Missions NHP).
- Determined minimum water flows required to sustain Federally endangered Dwarf Wedge Mussels in Upper Delaware SRR.
- Assessed status and trends of freshwater mussel community in New River Gorge NR.
- Began assessment of impacts of subsistence fishery on coral reef resources in War in the Pacific NHP.
- Conducted canyon rim and river surveys for declining northern leopard frog population at Grand Canyon NP.
- Assessed habitat for the federally endangered Myrtle's silverspot butterfly in Point Reyes NS.
- Assessed habitat for sagebrush steppe dependent birds at Craters of the Moon NM&Pres.
- Assessed impact of non-native channel catfish on federally endangered and sensitive native fish species in the Yampa River of Dinosaur NM.
- Implemented Conservation Agreements for two candidate plant species at Big Bend NP.
- Investigated the ecological impacts of the Kalij pheasant at Hawaii Volcanoes NP.
- Evaluated seasonal stream usage and inter-stream migration of migratory brook trout at Pictured Rocks NL.
- Propagated and reintroduced *Solanum conocarpum*, a critically rare shrub in Virgin Islands NP.
- Assessed the taxonomic affinity, spatial ecology and resource utilization of a red fox population at Lassen Volcanic NM.
- Monitored volcanic activity at Norris Geyser Basin and beneath Yellowstone Lake at Yellowstone NP in cooperation with USGS.
- Developed cooperative plans with NOAA National Marine Sanctuary Program to provide for collaborative resource protection by NPS Law Enforcement personnel and NOAA National Marine Sanctuary enforcement officers where parks and sanctuaries are adjacent.
- Collaborated with other Interior and non-federal interests to advance the level of scientific information available to decision-makers for ground water systems in southern Nevada to protect resources at Lake Mead NRA and Death Valley NP.
- Provided veterinary diagnostics services to multiple parks with special emphasis on chronic wasting disease, rabies, and brucellosis, and continue cooperative work with U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, International Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies and numerous States on wildlife disease issues of mutual concern.

All dollar amounts in thousands

- Prepared restoration plan for the Jaite Paper Mill restoration project in Cuyahoga NRA resulting from successful damage claim for landfill contamination in park.
- Provided resource protection at Obed W&SR in cooperation with EPA and the State of Tennessee following oil well blowout and fire.
- Conducted restoration of coral reef and sea grass damaged in vessel groundings in Biscayne and Everglades national parks.

FY 2004 Planned Program Performance

Performance on NPS strategic goals:

	2003 Actual	2004 Plan	2004 plan versus 2003 actual
Parks with unimpaired water quality	62%	NPS goal replaced with DOI goals	NA
% surface waters meeting EPA water quality standards	UNK	Determine initial baseline	NA
Protect and/or restore water quality	UNK	1 system protected or restored	NA
PART: %of parks with unimpaired water quality	62%	65%	3%
Disturbed acres restored	13,525 of 222,000 acres	4,700 of 235,000 acres	4,700 acres 2%
PART: Acres of disturbed land treated per year	2,964 planned	3,028	64 2.16%
PART: Acres of disturbed land prepared for natural restoration per year	11,500 planned	4,700	4,700 -59%
Land health goals for Wetlands, Riparian areas, Upland areas, Marine and coastal areas	UNK	Develop condition information and measurements	NA
Acres of exotic plant infestations controlled (cumulative since 1999)	267,480 of 2.657 million acres	Replaced by DOI goal below	NA
% change from baseline in number of acres infested with invasive plant species	162,480 acres	1.5% change from new baseline (41,500 of 2.6 million acres)	41,500 acres
PART: Cost of treating an acre of land disturbed with exotic plants	NA	$400	NA
T&E species improving or stable	53% (235 of 442)	39% (317 of 812)	18.6% (82 species)
% change in number invasive animal populations	UNK	0.3% less Determine baseline	0.3%
Paleontological sites in good condition	60% (1,108 of 3,052)	25% (1,287 of 5,149) Changed baseline	3% (179 sites)
Data sets acquired or developed	54.4% (1,507 of 2,767)	59% (1,637 of 2,767)	4.6% (130 data sets)

All dollar amounts in thousands

	2003 Actual	2004 Plan	2004 plan versus 2003 actual
PART: % of completed data sets	54.4%	59%	4.6%
Parks with vital signs identified (also PART)	46% (125 of 270)	60% (162 of 270)	14% (37 parks)
Parks that have implemented vital signs monitoring	NA	3.7% (10 of 270)	3.7% (10 parks)
PART: % of parks containing ecosystems in good or fair condition.	UNK	TBD	TBD
Wilderness areas achieving wilderness character objectives	UNK	Develop baseline	TBD
Wilderness areas with approved management plans	UNK	20% (15 of 75)	NA

- NPS water quality goals have been replaced by DOI water quality goals. Program staff are working to determine the baseline and set targets for the EPA water quality standards goal. The previous NPS water quality goal is now a PART measure and will continue to be tracked for that purpose. A 3% improvement is expected in the number of parks with unimpaired surface water quality.
- The NPS expects to restore 4,700 of 235,000 acres identified by parks as needing restoration from previous land uses (5.2% less than was restored in FY 2003, 4,960 acres). Land restoration is highly dependent on the weather. Drought or heavy precipitation can result in significant delays in restoration work or even undo past work. In FY 2003 and again in FY 2004, accomplishment of this goal is dependent in part on the use of volunteers to conduct field work.
- Performance toward reporting to DOI land health goals will consist of developing condition information and measurements to meet requirements for those goals. As appropriate resources management plans are updated or completed, draft baselines and targets will be developed.
- Containment of exotic plant species is planned to be 41,500 acres compared to 162,480 in FY 2003. This significant decrease is attributed to a change in reporting from gross acres to canopy acres. This change is in accord with standards used elsewhere and with the DOI definitions for this goal. NPS will continue to make use of Exotic Plant Management Teams to assist parks in controlling exotic plants. This approach has proven highly successful with an increase of performance of 90,780 acres in FY 2003 over the acreage contained in FY 2002.
- The goal for threatened and endangered species (T&E) on NPS lands that are improving or in stable condition is 39% (317 of 812). This represents an improvement of 18.6% while increasing the baseline from 442 to 812. NPS made significant progress in developing a database to track species on NPS land and species recovery progress. Reporting for the DOI T&E species goal will be done by the Fish and Wildlife Service. NPS will continue to carry this goal for internal use and information. The FY 2004 goal was originally stated as 33% (328 of 990). This goal target change is a reflection of the work done to identify and track T&E species on NPS lands and the elimination of certain qualifiers previously used when reporting to this goal.
- The goal for paleontological resources has changed from 60% down to 25% because of a significant increase in the baseline number of sites, from 3,052 to 5,149. The continued use of volunteers to inventory and stabilize sites will be needed to reach the performance goal of improving the condition of 3% of the NPS sites. Additional sites are expected to be added to the database as condition information is developed.
- Natural resources data sets are critical for managing natural resources. Progress on identifying vital signs will assist in collecting this data. With the help of the Natural Resources Challenge, the NPS has been very successful in meeting its goals for developing and acquiring needed data sets. About 4.6% or 130 data sets should be developed or acquired in FY 2004.
- NPS expects to complete vitals signs identification in an additional 37 parks compared to only 34 in FY 2003. This increased performance is attributable to support from the Natural Resources Challenge and the successful use of Vital Signs Networks to share best practices. Implementation of vital signs

monitoring is the next critical step in determining the health of ecosystems throughout the parks. Once monitoring is initiated it will be possible to determine the number of ecosystems in the parks that are in fair or good condition.

- In addition to the above goals, NPS will adopt the following additional DOI goals:
  - Restore fire adapted ecosystems – targets for these DOI goals will be developed
  - Number of acres reclaimed or mitigated from past mining
  - Percent of species of special management concern managed to self-sustaining levels
  - Wilderness areas achieving wilderness character objectives

Other Program Accomplishments:

Examples of FY 2004 NRPP Projects:

- Control off highway vehicle damage to desert tortoise critical habitat in the Cottonwood Cove-Newberry Mountains of Lake Mead NRA.
- Complete restoration of silversword plants to Hawaii Volcanoes NP.
- Assess the potential for heavy metal bioaccumulation in terrestrial biota in Cape Krusenstern NM.
- Model exotic plant invasion of Channel Islands NP using existing spatial and ecological data.
- Restore Elk Creek pump house and gravel pit at Curecanti NRA.
- Remove and restore Happy Isles Dam in Yosemite NP.
- Inventory and assess status of lichens subject to impacts in Noatak NPres.
- Assess impacts of forest fires on levels of mercury in lake and forest environments in Voyagers NP.
- Document significant fossil localities within the Poleslide Member in Badlands NP.
- Develop baseline conditions and monitoring approach to protect dark night skies from light pollution in Craters of the Moon NM&Pres, Great Sand Dunes NM&Pres, Cape Cod NS, Point Reyes NS, Cedar Breaks NM, Bandelier NM, and Acadia, Badlands, Big Bend, Capital Reef, Great Basin, Rocky Mountain, Yellowstone, Yosemite and Zion national parks.
- Evaluate campsites to predict bear-human conflicts and bear displacement potential in Glacier Bay NP&Pres.
- Assess Mexican free-tailed bat population in Carlsbad Caverns NP.
- Evaluate factors influencing the distribution and movement of elk in Theodore Roosevelt NP.
- Prevent miconia invasion from displacing Haleakala NP rainforest.
- Assess hydrology for sensitive wetland system at Big Meadows in Shenandoah NP.

Other Projects or studies to be done in FY 2004

- Complete national assessment of ozone-effects risk to vegetation in 270 natural resource parks.
- Initiate long term acoustic monitoring at Lake Mead NRA, Mt. Rushmore NMem, and Badlands and Glacier national parks.
- Assess the ecological impacts of the introduced Albert squirrel in the Rincon Mountains of Saguaro NP.
- Control fountaingrass on Lake Mohave at Lake Mead NRA.
- Inventory the federally endangered San Francisco garter snake at Golden Gate NRA.
- Prepare plan for management of the non-native Barbary sheep at Carlsbad Caverns NP.
- Protect the cave resource at Soldier's, Clough & Crystal Cave Gates in Sequoia and Kings Canyon national parks.
- Close abandoned mine openings at Buffalo NR, Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity NRA, and Joshua Tree NP.
- Conduct international study with Mexico on migratory colony of endangered lesser long-nosed bats to determine best closure for abandoned mines in Coronado NM and Organ Pipe Cactus NM.
- Restore the Lower Glenbrook quarry and dam at Point Reyes NS.
- Initiate assessment of hydrocarbon pollution threat to the waters of Isle Royal NP.
- Implement a ground water monitoring program at Delaware Water Gap NRA.
- Initiate the restoration of Horseshoe Pond to a coastal lagoon at Point Reyes NS.

All dollar amounts in thousands

- Assess freshwater mussel habitats at Buffalo NR.
- Complete damage assessment studies and conduct formal negotiations to settle natural resource damage claim at Grant-Kohrs Ranch NHP associated with the Clark Fork River Superfund Site.
- Treat 1,000 acres of tamarisk in Southwest parks.
- Implement monitoring for sudden oak death syndrome in high risk areas of Shenandoah and Great Smoky Mountains National Parks, based on plans developed and initially implemented in FY 2004 in cooperation with the U.S. Forest Service.

FY 2005 Budget Request: Natural Resources Management

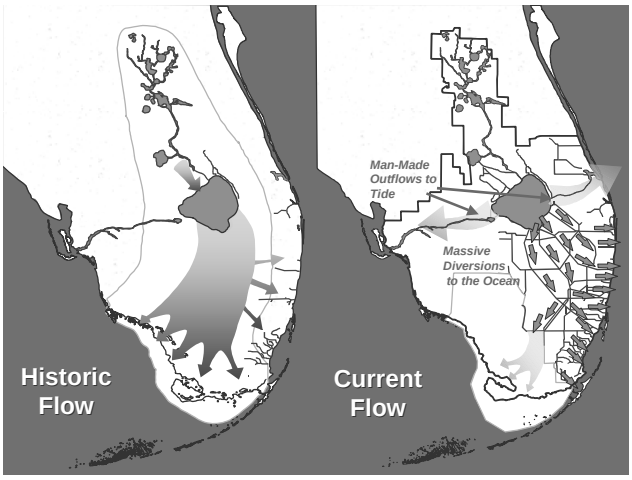
Request Component	Amount
FY 2004 Budget Estimate	178,409
Programmatic Changes	
• Park Base – Operations	+966
• Inventory and Monitoring Program – Park Vital Signs	+4,111
• Monitor Water Quality in Parks	+528
• Federal Vehicle Fleet	-250
TOTAL, Program Changes[1]	**+5,355**
Uncontrollable changes	+1,558
FY 2005 Budget Request	**185,322**
Net change	+6,913

[1]Justification for program changes can be found at the end of this activity's presentation.

Subactivity: **Resource Stewardship**
Program Component: **Everglades Restoration and Research**

FY 2005 Base Program Overview

The National Park Service plays an important role in a cooperative effort to restore the natural ecological system of the Florida Everglades. This effort includes research and studies to support restoration and resources management decisions, implementation of the Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan (CERP), study funding (Critical Ecosystems Studies Initiative or CESI), and support for the Task Force overseeing this multi-agency effort.



These programs restore historic water flow through south Florida ecosystems

The NPS role in CERP will continue to center on implementation of projects that are essential to restoration of Federal lands in south Florida. The planned CERP projects having significant effects on Big Cypress National Preserve, Biscayne National Park, and Everglades National Park include feasibility studies, pilot projects for seepage management and in-ground reservoirs, and restoration projects. The National Park Service participates as a key agency in the development of the final designs. Additionally, the NPS, in cooperation with other Federal, State, and local partners, conducts adaptive assessments to determine the effects of the implemented projects on NPS-managed lands and waters. Finally, the NPS participates in RECOVER (REstoration COordination and VERification), an inter-agency scientific group charged with system-wide assessments of planned and completed projects as well as

with programmatic level activities, such as rulemaking, programmatic regulations, and interim goal development.

Performance summary tables are found at the end of this subactivity.

ⓘ Find more information online about the Everglades Restoration programs at www.nps.gov.

FY 2003 Program Performance Accomplishments

In FY 2003, the Critical Ecosystems Studies Initiative (CESI) had the following accomplishments:

- Restructured administration of CESI to address the National Research Council review.
- Developed Program Management Plan as a strategic guidance document for CESI, aligning CESI with Department of the Interior science planning efforts.
- Supported 40 projects, with principal investigator affiliations at the U.S. Geological Survey, South Florida Water Management District, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, National Park Service, Environmental Protection Agency, Florida Atlantic University, Florida International University, University of Washington, Columbia University, University of Florida, University of Wisconsin, University of Tennessee, University of California-Santa Cruz, University of Miami, private contractors, non-profit organizations, and others.

With respect to CERP implementation, the NPS:

- Moved into new office space in downtown Homestead, providing infrastructure and support for 70 employees
- Contributed to completion of the Programmatic Regulations for CERP
- Contributed to Project Delivery Teams for 14 individual CERP projects with staff and contracted support
- Participated in leadership role in RECOVER

FY 2004 Planned Program Performance

Since its inception in 1997, CESI has been the primary investment by the Department of the Interior to provide scientific information to advise restoration decision-making and to guide its own land management responsibilities for South Florida ecosystem restoration. The accelerated schedule for the CERP has made it more challenging to plan future research. The CESI program is being restructured to meet these challenges and balance continued ecosystem research and model development with the new requirements to support CERP implementation, including the project-specific environmental assessments and long-term monitoring to track restoration success. In FY 2004, the NPS will work to make CESI more accessible and competitive, and align CESI efforts with the Department's science plan for Everglades restoration. In FY 2003, CESI project integration has become more effective by consolidating the 10-12 largely discipline based programs into 4 science programs. These programs are described below with the projected FY 2004 amount to be spent on each in parenthesis:

- Baseline Research ($500,000)—particularly related to hypothesis testing, process studies, and the linkages between hydrologic alterations and ecosystem responses
- Simulation Modeling ($800,000)—to support the development and refinement of physical and biological predictive models that simulate the responses to proposed modifications
- Environmental Assessments ($800,000)—includes the development and application of decision support tools that can automate our assessments of restoration alternatives

At A Glance...

In FY 2004, CERP funding will allow NPS participation in efforts to:

- improve the quantity of water to NPS lands and waters (Lake Belt In-ground Reservoir, Wastewater Reuse, Everglades Agricultural Area Reservoirs, Lake Okeechobee Aquifer Storage and Additional Water for Everglades and Biscayne National Parks)
- improve the quality of water to NPS lands and waters (Comprehensive Integrated Water Quality Strategy)
- improve the timing and distribution of water to NPS lands and waters (L-31N Seepage, Water Conservation Area 3 Decompartmentalization, C-111 Spreader Canal, Biscayne Bay Coastal Wetlands)
- determine the Interim Goals for CERP and how to determine the quantities of water needed for the environment
- analyze the effects of restoration projects on NPS lands and waters

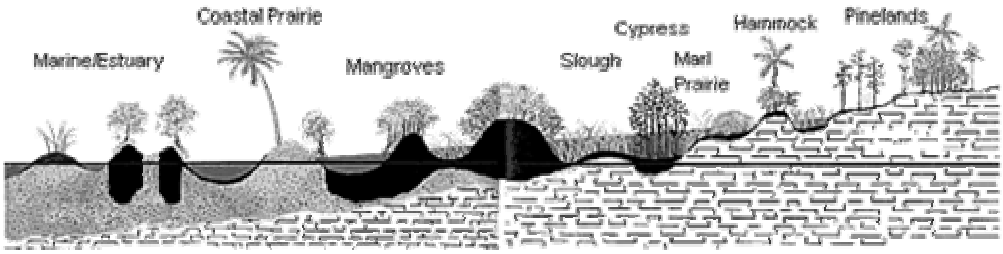
All dollar amounts in thousands

- Long-Term Monitoring ($1,200,000)—which is critical to determining ecosystem responses to our restoration actions

The focus of CESI research has always been to fill the "gaps" in science required for restoration of the Everglades system to be successful. While funding allocations will continue to avoid overlap of the efforts of other agencies, future research will be directed to address specific management questions of the DOI science planning effort.

The expectation is that the quantity of water to National Park Service lands and waters will be improved by the Lake Belt Pilot Project, Wastewater Reuse, the Everglades Agricultural Area Reservoirs, Lake Okeechobee Aquifer Storage and Recovery, and Additional Water to Everglades and Biscayne National Parks Feasibility Study. Environmental benefits derived from improving the timing and distribution of flows should result from the Biscayne Bay Coastal Wetlands Project, L-31N Seepage Control, the C-111 Spreader, and the Decompartmentalization of Water Conservation Areas 3A and 3B. The Comprehensive Integrated Water Quality Strategy should be an important roadmap of how CERP will provide water of appropriate quality for all users, including the environment. The National Park Service will also be actively participating in setting the Interim Goals for CERP, as well as contributing to Guidance Memoranda identified in the Programmatic Regulations, such as how to quantify the amount of water reserved for the environment.

Everglades ecosystems: Slight changes in elevation (only inches), water salinity, and soil create entirely different landscapes, each with its own community of plants and animals.



FY 2005 Budget Request: Everglades Restoration and Research

Request Component	Amount
FY 2004 Budget Estimate	9,967
Programmatic Changes	No Change
TOTAL, Program Changes[1]	**No Change**
Uncontrollable changes	+13
FY 2005 Budget Request	**9,980**
Net change	+13

[1]Justification for program changes can be found at the end of this activity's presentation.

Subactivity: **Resource Stewardship**
Program Component: **Cultural Resources Applied Research**

FY 2005 Base Program Overview

NPS conducts a program of basic and applied research, in accordance with current scholarly standards, to support planning, management, and interpretation of park cultural resources. Detailed, systematic data about resources and their preservation and protection needs are critical to effective management of the resources.

Cultural resource inventory systems manage and maintain data obtained through research. These systems provide the basic information necessary for park planning and development proposals, including data necessary to comply with archeological, environmental, and historic preservation mandates. The inventory systems also provide information essential to selecting appropriate and cost-effective strategies for

managing, preserving, maintaining, interpreting, consulting about and providing public access to cultural resources. A number of the applied research activities are related to building and improving inventory systems.

Cultural resources research responsibilities include:

- **Archeological Resources:**
  -Basic archeological identification, evaluation, condition assessment, documentation, and periodic updating of records of resources in all parks
  -National Register of Historic Places documentation, as appropriate
- **Ethnographic Resources:**
  -Basic ethnographic surveys, field studies, and consultations in parks
  -Ethnographic overviews and assessments to identify relationships with Native Americans and other ethnic groups associated with park resources
- **Historical Research:**
  -Historic resource studies
  -Park administrative histories and other historical studies
- **Cultural Landscapes:**
  -Cultural landscape reports to guide park management in treatment and use decisions
  -Documentation of cultural landscapes
- **Historic and Prehistoric Structures:**
  -Historic structure reports to guide park management in treatment and use decisions
  -Documentation of historic structures
- **Museum Collections:**
  -Museum collection management plans, collection storage plans, collection condition surveys, and historic furnishings reports
  -Documentation (cataloging) for all museum objects

At A Glance…

Current Inventory Systems

- Archeological Sites Management Information System (ASMIS)
- Ethnographic Resources Inventory (ERI)
- Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI)
- List of Classified Structures (LCS)
- Cultural Resources Management Bibliography (CRBIB)
- National Catalog of Museum Objects (Automated National Catalog System-ANCS+)

Use of Cost and Performance Information: Cultural Resources Applied Research

Cultural resource managers effectively use performance data in developing funding strategies to inventory and catalog resources. Documentation establishes accountability and facilitates public access to information about the resources, as illustrated in the following examples.

Inventorying historic structures and cultural landscapes is mandated by law and the necessary first step in designing a comprehensive management and interpretive program for these resources. Funds allocated to regions for inventorying effort are based in large part on performance, determined by the increased percent of resources successfully documented to standards, and by the increased percent of resources inventoried adjusted by the total number of resources in the region. Since 1992, the number of inventoried historic structures has increased 81%, and the number of historic structures meeting documentation standards has increased 240%. Although inventorying cultural landscapes requires considerably more effort, funds are being shifted to develop better cultural landscape inventorying tools with the expectation that this short-term investment will increase cultural landscape inventory productivity and performance in the near future.

Since 1983, parks have annually reported the status of cataloging and cataloging backlogs for park museum collections. A 1985 audit finding that parks lacked accountability for uncataloged collections led to a 1987 report to Congress, presenting a strategy and cost estimate to catalog the backlog. Since 1988, Congress has appropriated $41.6 million and parks have cataloged 42.9 million items, reporting annually on their progress. In 1997, NPS adopted cataloging as a strategic plan GPRA measure of NPS accountability for the collections and their availability for public benefit. From 1987 to 2003, public research requests grew from 11,000 to 48,000 and exhibited objects increased from 294,000 to 336,000, illustrating increased public access to the collections and associated documentation.

Workload tables and performance summary tables are found after the justification of program changes at the end of this subactivity.

ⓘ Find more information online about Cultural Resources Applied Research programs at "Links to the Past" www.cr.nps.gov.

FY 2003 Program Performance Accomplishments

Performance on NPS strategic goals:

- Archeological Sites Inventoried: The goal to increase the number of sites inventoried by 22% since FY 1999 was not met; the sites inventoried increased to 57,752 sites, a 19.8% increase. The goal was not met because while about 3,800 sites were added to the inventory, about 1,800 sites were removed either because the sites were not on NPS lands, the site had been destroyed, or other reasons. Out-year performance targets were updated to more accurately reflect the rate of inventory additions achieved.
- Cultural Landscapes Inventoried: The NPS did not meet its goal of adding 240 cultural landscapes to the Cultural Landscapes Automated Inventory System (CLAIMS). Only 232 landscapes were added. The primary reason the goal was not met is because of increased verification and validation efforts that resulted in one region removing as many landscapes as it added at the required reporting level. Out-year goals were revised by updating the baseline year and adjusting the annual increments to reflect the slower rate of additions.
- List of Classified Structures records updated: The NPS expected to report 70% of records had been updated and confirmed to be complete and accurate but only reported 18.4%. The goal was not met because of a significant change in what is required for a record to be considered up to date and accurate as a result of Inspector General and auditor recommendations made in FY 2002. Many parks and regions were not familiar with all the steps required. If the changes had not been enforced, the goal would have been exceeded with 74.9% of records updated. Updated guidance will be distributed and is expected to result in more accurate reporting in the future. Targets for out-years have been adjusted to account for the new requirements.
- Museum objects cataloged: The NPS currently has 49 million objects cataloged, a 31% increase from 1999, compared to the target of 46.2 million for FY 2003. Better than expected performance is attributed to a continued emphasis on cataloging NPS museum objects.
- Ethnographic resources inventoried: The NPS has inventoried 1,222 ethnographic resources, a 205% increase since 1999. This exceeds the target of having 1,140 resources inventoried. The FY 2004 target has been adjusted to reflect this success, primarily as a result of increased emphasis by the servicewide and regional subject matter experts to record these sites.
- Park Historical Research: The NPS met its goal of having 11% of park units with updated historic and administrative records at the end of FY 2003.

Other Program Accomplishments:

- Based on reports from 4 out of 7 regions reporting, it is estimated that NPS conducted 298 field studies that inventoried about 56,073 acres of park land for archeological resources and identified 1,486 new archeological sites. Conducted 9 excavation projects to recover data from archeological sites that were being threatened or damaged by natural causes (e.g., erosion) or by planned development (e.g., construction of a visitor center), or were discovered unexpectedly during construction.
- Maintained and updated the inventory of 57,752 archeological sites in ASMIS.
- Conducted three regional training sessions attended by 40 NPS archeologists on the park and regional use of ASMIS. Training was conducted at Grand Canyon NP, Alaska Regional Office, and Pacific West Regional Office.
- Developed and posted two web features about NPS archeological research and resources: *The Earliest Americans* and *The Robinson House: A Portrait of African American Heritage*.
- Initiated 38 research projects in ethnographic overviews and assessments, traditional use studies, rapid ethnographic assessments, as well as components to ethnohistories, oral histories, and subsistence studies.
- Continued 36 research projects in ethnographic overviews and assessments, traditional use studies, and rapid ethnographic assessments, as well as components to ethnohistories, oral histories, and

subsistence and cultural affiliation studies, and studies identifying human remains for repatriation under NAGPRA.

- Completed 21 research projects in ethnographic overviews and assessments, traditional use studies, and rapid ethnographic assessments, as well as components to ethnohistories, oral histories, and subsistence and cultural affiliation studies, and studies identifying human remains for repatriation under NAGPRA.
- Developed and posted one web feature about NPS ethnographic resources, *National Parks Associated with African Americans: An Ethnographic Perspective*.
- Entered 161 records in the Ethnographic Resources Inventory (ERI).
- Completed or continued 43 Historic Resource Studies: Oregon and California National Historic Trails, Death Valley NP, Joshua Tree NP, Lassen Volcanic NP, Mojave NPres, Muir Woods NM, Rosie the Riveter/World War II Home Front NHP, Santa Monica Mountains NRA, Effigy Mounds NM, Minuteman Missile NHS, Dayton Aviation Heritage NHP, Keweenaw NHP, Harpers Ferry NHP (Short Hill), CCC in National Capital Parks (NCR regional study), National Capital Parks-East (Fort Dupont), Civil War Defenses of Washington (for Rock Creek Park, George Washington Memorial Parkway, and National Capital Parks-East), Blue Ridge Parkway, Booker T. Washington NM, Cape Lookout NS, Canaveral NS, Chattahoochee River NRA, Great Smoky Mountains NP, Boston African-American NHS, Boston Harbor Islands NRA, Governors Island NM, Hopewell Furnace NHS, John Fitzgerald Kennedy NHS, Marsh-Billings-Rockefeller NHP, Martin Van Buren NHS, Roosevelt-Vanderbilt sites, Sagamore Hill NHS, Saugus Iron Works NHS, Weir Farm NHS, Chickasaw NRA, Chiricahua NM (Faraway Ranch), Capulin Volcano NM, Tumacacori NHP, Salinas Pueblo Missions NM, Bent's Old Fort NHS, Tonto NM, Denali NP, Katmai NP, and Wrangell-St. Elias NP (Kennecott).
- Initiated thirteen Historic Resource Studies: Point Reyes NS, Minidoka Internment NM, Jewel Cave NM, National Capital Parks-East (Marshall Hall), Harpers Ferry NHP (Federal Armory), George Washington Birthplace NM, New River Gorge NR, Statue of Liberty NM, Independence NHP, Dinosaur NM, Route 66, Aleutian World War II National Historic Area, Aniakchak NM.
- Continued Special History Studies in two parks: Architectural History of San Antonio Missions NHP, Architectural History of Tumacacori NHP.
- Completed or continued Administrative Histories in sixteen parks: Olympic NP, Mojave NP, Point Reyes NS, War in the Pacific NHP, Cape Hatteras NS, DeSoto NMem, Fort Raleigh NHS, Fort Stanwix NM, Morristown NHP, Sagamore Hill NHS, Hopewell Furnace NHS, Upper Delaware SRR, Chamizal NMem, Canyonlands NP, San Antonio Missions NHP, and Denali NP.
- Initiated six Administrative Histories: Southeast Archeological Center, George Washington Birthplace NM, New River Gorge NR; Roosevelt-Vanderbilt sites, Timpanogos Cave NM, Organ Pipe Cactus NM (portion).
- Prepared Cultural Landscapes Report for Appomattox Court House NHP.
- Prepared Historic Structures Report for Quarantine Officer's Residence at Fort Pulaski NM.
- Added 429 historic structures to the LCS, including the Launch Control Facility at Minuteman Missile NHS, Keys Ranch One Stamp Mill at Joshua Tree NP, and Ocracoke Lighthouse at Cape Hatteras NS; removed 787 structures determined not to be eligible or physically removed by natural or other causes or transferred to the Presidio Trust including the East Cantonment Commanding General's Quarters at Golden Gate NRA, T T Trail Chicken House #1 at Blue Ridge Parkway, and the Monroe Tramway at Voyageurs NP, bringing the total number of structures on the LCS to 26,501.
- Assessed the condition of 4,403 historic structures, including Stampede Mine Messhall at Denali NP, Hampton Mansion at Hampton NHS, and English Camp Hospital at San Juan Island NHP.
- Added 13 cultural landscapes to the CLI, including Green Spring at Colonial NHP, Hunt House at Women's Rights NHP, and Rancho Sierra Vista Historic District in Santa Monica Mountains NRA.
- Assessed the condition of 24 cultural landscapes including Roulette Farmstead at Antietam NB and The Watchman at Crater Lake NP.
- Cataloged over 2.5 million objects, specimens and archives in park collections, such as a collection of more than 10,000 Late Triassic freshwater mollusks (one of the largest collections of bivalve fauna from the Chile Formation) at Petrified Forest NP, the archeological field notes from the last major excavation at Mesa Verde NP, over 4,000 cylinder sound recordings from Edison NHS, and 4,000 biological specimens from Hawaii Volcanoes NP; of the 100 million items in the collections, 63% of

All dollar amounts in thousands

the cultural objects, 37% of the museum archival collections, and 41% of the natural history specimens are cataloged. Trained 290 employees in the upgraded collections management system, ANCS+.

- Responded to over 64,000 public research requests for use of park museum collections and over 18,000 research requests from within the parks; parks managed loans for over 14 million objects; over 408,000 objects specimens and archival documents were exhibited.
- Continued expansion of the Museum Management Program's Web site, which includes the *Treasures of the Nation* and thematic exhibits highlighting park museum collections (Chaco Culture NHP added); multi-park exhibits on the Civil War and Revolutionary War; the *American Visionaries* series (Harry S Truman added); and the new *Web Catalog,* making park catalog data searchable by the public from their homes, offices, and schools.
- Completed and installed 10 major exhibits in parks: Blue Ridge Parkway, Museum of North Carolina Minerals; Cumberland Gap NHP Visitor Center, Main Lobby; Dayton Aviation Heritage NHP, Huffman Prairie Flying Field Interpretive Center; Dayton Aviation Heritage NHP, Wright-Dunbar Interpretive Center; Missouri NRR, Ponca State Park Resource and Education Center; Montezuma Castle NM Visitor Center; New River Gorge NR, Sandstone Visitor Center; Pipe Spring NM Visitor Center; Shenandoah NP, Dickey Ridge Visitor Center; Timucuan Ecological and Historic Preserve, Ribault Club Visitor Center. Also completed two historic furnishings projects: Dayton Aviation Heritage NHP, Wright Brothers Print Shop Suite and Hale Grocery; Wright Brothers NMem, Camp Quarters.
- Acquired over 1.5 million items, mostly as field collections in archeology, biology and archives; just over 8,500 items were purchased, and over 255,000 items were donated; notable FY 2003 acquisitions include a set of Ralph Waldo Emerson's prose works, originally part of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow's personal library and inscribed to Longfellow by Emerson at Longfellow NHS; *Pseudopalatus maccauleyi*, one of three whole phytosaur skeletons in North America at Petrified Forest NP; 250 glass plate negatives depicting one-room schoolhouses, homesteaders, and homestead claims in Nebraska at Homestead National Monument of America; fragments of wing fabric and the propeller of the 1903 Wright Flyer at Wright Brothers NMem; and personal papers of a plant ecologist who did early Alpine research in Rocky Mountain NP.

FY 2004 Planned Program Performance

Performance on NPS strategic goals:

	2003 Actual	2004 Plan	2004 plan versus 2003 actual
% increase in archeological sites inventoried	19.8% (from 48,188 to 57,752)	5.9% (from 55,733 to 61,493)	6.5% (3,741 added)
% increase in cultural landscapes inventoried	69.3% (from 137 to 232)	12.1% (from 232 to 260)	12.1% (28 added)
% of historic structures with complete, accurate, and reliable information in database	18.4% (4,456 of 24,225)	33.3% (8,834 of 26,501)	16.5% (4,378 records updated)
% increase in museum object cataloged	31% (from 37.3 to 49 million)	20.5% (from 42.4 to 51.1 million)	4.3% (2.1 million objects cataloged)
% increase in ethnographic resources inventoried	205% (from 400 to 1,222)	48.8% (from 929 to 1,382)	13% (160 added)
% increase in parks with up-dated historical research	11% (42 of 384)	12.5% (48 of 384)	1.5% (6 added)

- Performance improvements in FY 2004 over the 2003 actuals will range from 1.5 to 16.5% for cultural resource inventories. Some inventories require significantly more data sets to complete a record and in some cases, the data can be more difficult to collect. Significant changes in goal targets from the

FY 2004 plan were made in all but one of these goals. Four of the targets changed because of a change in the baseline (archeological sites, cultural landscapes, museum collections cataloged, and ethnographic resources). The target for historic structures records updated changed from 76% to 33.3% primarily because of a significant change in the requirements that have to be met for a record to be considered complete, accurate and reliable. The changes will result in the data being much more reliable than it appears to be now. Guidance will be sent to all parks and programs to fully implement the reporting requirements in FY 2004.

Other Program Accomplishments:

- Conduct an estimated 400 field studies that cover approximately 56,000 acres of park land as part of archeological inventory projects, identifying and documenting an estimated 2,500 archeological sites.
- Issue and administer an estimated 40 archeological permits to qualified scientific and educational institutions to conduct studies of archeological sites on park lands.
- Conduct an estimated 50 excavation projects to recover data from archeological sites that are threatened or damaged by natural causes (e.g., erosion), by planned development (e.g., construction of a visitor center), or that are previously unknown sites and discovered during construction.
- Maintain and update inventory of 57,000 archeological sites in ASMIS and upgrade the ASMIS software with extensive modifications to the User Guide and ASMIS Data Dictionary.
- Develop and post new Web features on archeological resources related to Rock Art sites and on "The Calusa of Florida."
- Initiate research projects in ethnographic overviews and assessments, traditional use studies, rapid ethnographic assessments, as well as components to ethnohistories, oral histories, and subsistence studies. As park interest in ethnography increases, this involvement may intensify.
- Continue the 38 research projects initiated in FY 2003 for ethnographic overviews and assessments, traditional use studies, rapid ethnographic assessments, as well as components to ethnohistories, oral histories, and subsistence studies.
- Continue or complete 36 research projects from FY 2003, including ethnographic overviews and assessments, traditional use studies, rapid ethnographic assessments, as well as components to ethnohistories, oral histories, and subsistence and cultural affiliation studies, and studies identifying human remains for repatriation under NAGPRA.
- Continue review of 21 research projects from FY 2003, including ethnographic overviews and assessments, traditional use studies, rapid ethnographic assessments, as well as components to ethnohistories, oral histories, and subsistence and cultural affiliation studies, and studies identifying human remains for repatriation under NAGPRA.
- Prepare a Cultural Landscape Report for the orchards at Antietam NB.
- Prepare a Historic Structure Report for the Main House, Garage, and Swedish House at Carl Sandburg Home NHS.
- Enter an estimated 161 records in the Ethnographic Resources Inventory (ERI), listing places such as Castle Rock Butte in Bighorn Canyon NRA; landscapes; objects at archeological sites and museums; and natural resources, such as 'ulu (*Artocarpus altilis*), a plant used by the Manu'a Samoans to treat children's infections.
- Certify information for an additional 2,719 structures on the LCS as complete, accurate, and reliable and assess the condition of an additional 557 historic structures.
- Add 28 landscapes to the CLI with complete, accurate, and reliable information.
- Catalog an additional 2.1 million objects, specimens and museum archival collections in parks, including photo archives at Big Hole NB, historical objects from Kalaupapa NHP, archeological collections at Fire Island NS, and archival collections from Valley Forge NHP and Longfellow NHS.
- Launch a Web-based *Teaching with Museum Collections* prototype using park museum collections to develop K-12 educational activity guides and lesson plans linking park themes to national teaching standards.
- Install an estimated 14 major exhibits in 13 parks, including Mississippi NRRA, Sagamore Hill NHS, Brown v. Board of Education NHS, Manzanar NHS, Gateway NRA, Dayton Aviation Heritage NHP, Devils Tower NM, Big Thicket NPres, Cumberland Gap NHP, New Bedford Whaling NHP, Federal Hall, Stones River NB, Shenandoah NP; and 3 historic furnishings installations at Dayton Aviation Heritage NHP, Fort Laramie NHS, and Gateway NRA.

All dollar amounts in thousands

FY 2005 Budget Request: Cultural Resources Applied Research

Request Component	Amount
FY 2004 Budget Estimate	18,109
Programmatic Changes	No Change
TOTAL, Program Changes[1]	**No Change**
Uncontrollable Changes	+69
FY 2005 Budget Request	**18,178**
Net Change	+69

[1]Justification for program changes can be found at the end of this activity's presentation.

Subactivity: **Park Management**
Program Component: **Cultural Resources Management**

FY 2005 Base Program Overview

Cultural resources management activities ensure the preservation and protection of cultural resources. Although parks do this work, regional and servicewide offices provide support, especially for major preservation work. To be effective, this work must be ongoing. For example, lack of maintenance leads to accelerated deterioration, increased costs for repair, or the eventual loss of the cultural resource.

Cultural Resources Threats…

- Vandalism
- Lack of adequate storage and care of park museum collections
- Weather
- Air pollution
- Inadequate attention to stabilization, maintenance, and repair of structures, landscapes, and museum collections
- Failure to monitor changes in the resource
- Failure to correct improper uses

Cultural resources management responsibilities include:

- **Archeological Resources**
  - Maintain the integrity and improve the condition of archeological resources
  - Assist parks in protecting sites
  - Share information about park resources with professionals to increase the visitor understanding about their significance and their cultural value for ethnic groups associated with a certain resource
- **Ethnographic Resources**
  - Provide baseline data on park cultural and natural resources and on cultural groups with traditional associations to them
- **Cultural Landscapes and Historic and Prehistoric Structures**
  - Stabilize historic and prehistoric structures and cultural landscapes
- **Museum Collections**
  - Preserve and protect collections to make them accessible for public enjoyment and knowledge
  - Provide support to the Interior Museum Property Program
- **Park NAGPRA Research and Consultation:**
  - Consult with Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations
  - Evaluate of human remains or cultural items covered by NAGPRA when discovered or excavated archeologically
  - Determine appropriate treatments

The **Cultural Resources Preservation Program** provides funds for security, environmental control and other concerns for museum collections, and for the urgent stabilization and preservation of archeological and historic sites, structures, cultural landscapes, and museum objects. This program sets aside $2.0 million annually to address stabilization needs for 100 of the most important historic and prehistoric structures. Another program for preserving cultural resources is the **Cyclic Maintenance for Historic Properties Program**, which provides funds to stabilize and maintain historic and prehistoric sites, structures, landscapes, and museum collections and facilities and was transferred to the Facility Operations and Maintenance budget subactivity in FY 2004.

Support Offices and Cultural Resource Centers. Specialists at support offices, cultural resource centers, and the Harpers Ferry Center carry a share of the preservation workload for parks that lack the necessary personnel. Contract work frequently augments staff or provides specialized expertise. Centers provide research, project supervision, technical assistance, management planning, and centralized management of museum objects. The NPS maintains the following cultural resource centers:

- Alaska Regional Curatorial Center
- Midwest Archeological Center
- Museum Resource Center (National Capital Region)
- Northeast Museum Services Center
- Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation
- Southeast Archeological Center
- Western Archeological and Conservation Center

Workload tables and performance summary tables are found after the justification of program changes at the end of this subactivity.

Use of Cost and Performance Information: Cultural Resource Management

Managers use performance feedback to develop cultural resource preservation and protection strategies as illustrated in these examples showing improved museum collections conditions, stabilized archeological sites, and deterrence of looters.

Since 1986, parks have used a self-evaluation checklist to report conditions in museum facilities. A 1985 audit finding that parks lacked fire protection and security for collections led to a 1987 report to Congress, presenting a strategy and cost estimate to correct checklist deficiencies. Since 1990, Congress has appropriated $32.6 million to improve preservation and protection for park museum collections. In 1997, NPS adopted the checklist data as a strategic plan GPRA measure indicating the condition of the collections. An eighteen-year record of performance and related costs justifies budget requests for this ongoing effort.

In 1998, NPS initiated *Vanishing Treasures* to address a critical weakness threatening the existence of irreplaceable prehistoric and historic ruins in several parks in the western United States. Twenty years of inadequate funding and backlogged treatment needs called for extraordinary efforts. The fact that the Service employed only a few highly skilled preservation specialists complicated the situation. To date, NPS has committed nearly $8.7 million to complete 78 high priority projects in 30 parks and hired 56 preservation specialists in 22 parks.

ⓘ Find more information about Cultural Resources Management programs online at “Links to the Past” www.cr.nps.gov.

FY 2003 Program Performance Accomplishments

Performance on NPS strategic goals:

- Historic structures condition: There were 26,501 historic structures on the NPS List of Classified Structures (LCS) and 11,753 (44.3%) were in good condition. The planned target was 46%. During the year, 429 structures were added to the LCS and 781 structures were removed (76% of which were in good condition). The net loss of 352 structures, and the condition of the removed structures, had a negative impact on the overall percentage of the remaining structures in good condition. Because of the loss of so many structures that were in good condition, it was necessary to adjust out-year targets for this NPS goal.
- Museum collections standards met: NPS performance on this goal met its target with about 69.5% (53,471 of 76,957) of museum collection standards being met.
- The NPS slightly exceeded its goal of 31% of cultural landscapes being in good condition with 31.7% (174 of 549 with condition information) in good condition. There are 2,830 landscapes in the Cultural Landscapes Automated Inventory System (CLAIMS) but only 549 currently have condition information.

- Archeological sites condition: The NPS met its goal of having 47.8% of its archeological sites, with condition assessments, in good condition. Of the 24,895 archeological sites with condition information, 11,891 were in good condition.

Other Program Accomplishments:

- Compiled and evaluated data from field inspections for condition assessments of over 400 archeological sites in NPS units. Drafted description and analysis for the national evaluation of existing site condition data in the national ASMIS database and for an overall estimate of the condition of archeological sites within NPS units.
- Completed drafting and review of new Director's Order for Archeology (DO#28A).
- Developed and launched an on-line training course and technical guide to archeology for park interpreters, providing service to approximately 3,000 visitors a month. "Archeology for Interpreters" has illustrated case studies, information on basic archeological methods and techniques, fun facts, and activities to apply what is learned to public interpretations about the past.
- Implemented a plan for revising and updating NPS guidance for NAGPRA compliance in light of recommendations in a National Park System Advisory Board report.
- Assisted ten parks with the development and review of twelve Notices of Inventory Completion and Notices of Intent to Repatriate. Several notices, including those from Carlsbad Caverns NP, Guadalupe Mountains NP, and Salinas Pueblo Missions NM, presented complex issues of cultural affiliation and required extensive consultations and discussions.
- Dealt with complex NAGPRA compliance issues in eight parks in the context of inadvertent discoveries, reburial on park lands, and multiple claims for cultural items. For example, Capitol Reef NP resolved complicated issues regarding cultural affiliation.
- NPS was involved in an estimated 114 ethnographic special projects, including transcription and archiving of interviews for the NPS response to 9/11, 20 consultations with researchers at Olympic NP, 7 ethnography training sessions for park neighbors at Yellowstone NP, Ethnographic Resources Inventory (ERI) training for 6 parks in the Northeast Region, and 40 individual training, consultation, repatriation, publication, demonstration research, and paper presentations servicewide.
- Reviewed an estimated 239 NPS policy and planning documents both servicewide and for individual parks for ethnographic content. Over half of these projects (144) were conducted at the National Center, Midwest Region, Southeast Region, and Alaska. Also included are servicewide reviews on DOI science and Independent Scientific Review policies conducted at the National Center.
- Recorded conducting or actively participating in 168 face-to-face ethnographic consultations with Indian tribes, traditionally associated communities and other park neighbors servicewide. Consultations involved NAGPRA repatriation, NAGPRA research, NPS resource management planning, cultural resource management guidelines, and monitoring of ongoing resource use by traditionally associated groups.
- NPS was involved in 136 ethnographic consultations specifically directed toward the National Environmental and Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969.
- Participated as members in 67 NPS, DOI, or EPA work groups in resource management planning and impact assessment, park development, and World Heritage Site designation to contribute ethnographic perspective.
- Provided emergency stabilization of World War II Japanese Internment Camp structures at Minidoka Internment NM.
- Corrected 807 planning, environmental, storage, security, and fire protection deficiencies in park museum collections. For example:
  - Redwood NP consolidated its 450,000-item collection in a new facility that includes specialized storage and workspace for staff and researchers, and a library.
  - Western Archeological and Conservation Center moved four million museum objects and archival collections into 50,000 square feet of new leased space, including storage, work and research areas, and conservation laboratories.

Employees examine baskets in new storage facility at the Western Archeological and Conservation Center

All dollar amounts in thousands

  - San Antonio Missions NHP worked with partners to conserve artifacts and records from Mission Espada and Mission San Jose.
  - Wilson's Creek NB completed a new museum storage area and library, including a rare book room, with the assistance of the Wilson's Creek National Battlefield Foundation.
  - Mesa Verde NP upgraded its museum storage with NPS funding augmented by a grant from the Colorado State Historical Fund.
  - Fort Davis NHS installed ultraviolet-screening glass in three historic buildings to protect furnishings.
  - The Pacific West Region initiated planning for a repository of museum objects, specimens, archives, and library materials from four NPS units, and possible State partners, in west Hawai'i.
- Formed work group of park, region and headquarters staff to draft standards for cultural landscapes in the Facilities Management Software system.
- Stabilized "new" school at Kennecott NHL at Wrangell-St. Elias NP and Preserve.
- Stabilized Walnut Hill Barn Carriageway and Vaulted Cistern at Valley Forge NHP.
- Conducted a workshop on documenting oral traditions of the Underground Railroad.
- Collaborated with the Smithsonian Institution and the National Underground Railroad Freedom Center on the first national scholarly conference on the Underground Railroad: "Passages to Freedom: The Underground Railroad in American History and Legend."
- Expanded the Network to Freedom to include 149 sites, programs, and facilities with a documented, verifiable connection to the Underground Railroad, including 13 listings in NPS units, and one National Wildlife Refuge.
- Enhanced NPS partnerships with underserved African American communities through conducting more than 90 site visits, participating in more than 44 conferences, organizing 9 gatherings, and conducting 8 workshops on documenting Underground Railroad sites for the Network to Freedom.
- Continued the Vanishing Treasures partnership with the College of Eastern Utah, San Juan Campus, fostering an educational program that provides instruction and hands-on training in archeological site preservation and conservation. A week-long training workshop included over 20 NPS personnel and representatives from the private sector and Federal and State agencies.
- Coordinated and participated in Vanishing Treasures preservation workshops held at the Kinishba NHL on the White Mountain Apache Reservation, Tonto NM, Hovenweep NM, and the Flagstaff Area national monuments. Several workshops focused on providing a comprehensive introduction to the career field of Ruins Preservation to high school and college students, including American Indian youth.
- Provided extensive technical assistance and/or preservation treatment in 22 Vanishing Treasures parks, including Navajo NM, Gila Cliff Dwelling NM, Glen Canyon NRA, Mesa Verde NP, and Mojave NPres. Provided assistance to Federal, State and local agencies including the Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Forest Service, Utah State Parks, White Mountain Apache Tribe, and the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

A masonry worker instructs preservationists from the White Mountain Apache Tribe on wall mapping at Kinishba Ruins.

FY 2004 Planned Program Performance

	2003 Actual	2004 Plan	2004 plan versus 2003 actual
% Historic structures in good condition	44.3% (11,753 of 26,501)	45%	0.7%
% Museum collections standards met	69.5% (53,471 of 76,957)	70.7%	1.2%

All dollar amounts in thousands

	2003 Actual	2004 Plan	2004 plan versus 2003 actual
% Cultural landscapes in good condition	31.7% (174 of 549)	32%	0.3%
% Archeological sites in good condition	47.8% (11,891 of 24,895)	50%	2.2%
% of cultural properties in good condition	UNK	47.2% (24,548 of 51,945)	NA
% of collections in good condition	44.9% (140 of 312)	57.2% (179 of 313)	12.3% (+39)

- Performance goals for condition of cultural resources are dependent in part on the success of the facilities maintenance program. Significant increases in funding for facility maintenance is expected to have a beneficial impact on the condition of cultural resources in the future. Other influences include weather conditions, vandalism, and reprioritization of funding to meet more critical maintenance needs. The goal for condition of historic structures for FY 2004 was lowered 2% from the plan to reflect actual goal accomplishments in FY 2003. Progress on improving the condition of NPS cultural resources has slowed noticeably since the NPS goals were first adopted for 1998. The resources most easily brought into good condition were done first, leaving more expensive and time consuming resources to be preserved. The NPS goals are not only to improve the condition of resources but to maintain the condition of resources now in good condition. Performance targets for FY 2004 range from increases of 0.3 to 2.2%. Because resource specific information is important to the NPS, previous goals will be retained.

Other Program Accomplishments:

- Complete Servicewide review and final report on the total estimate of archeological sites on NPS lands and also provide an estimated range of sites per region.
- Complete the servicewide review and final report on the validity and verification of condition data for archeological sites in ASMIS; this national evaluation will determine the quality of existing site condition data in the national ASMIS database and provide an overall estimate of the condition of archeological sites within NPS units and will assist in quantifying progress in fulfilling performance goals.
- Launch a new distance-learning course, "Interpretation for Archeologists" in support of the shared competency in archeological interpretation for both archeologists and interpreters.
- With the Cooperative Ecosystems Study Unit at the University of Maryland, develop and offer a four-module training course for interpreters and archeologists.
- Complete and distribute guidance for archeological permitting and archeological site condition assessment for use by NPS archeologists and managers.
- In cooperation with DOJ professional education system, provide training for twenty-five government attorneys and prosecutors in archeological resource protection.
- Continue ethnographic special projects, including research projects, Ethnographic Resources Inventory (ERI) training, consultation, repatriation consultation, demonstration research, and related publications and presentations.
- Continue ethnographic review of DOI and government initiatives, NPS policy, and servicewide and park planning documents with emphasis on Alaska regional subsistence, the general management planning process, and NAGPRA compliance. Draft the ethnography Director's Order (DO#29) and the Ethnography Handbook.
- Continue to conduct ethnographic consultations with Indian tribes, traditionally associated communities and other park neighbors on NAGPRA repatriation, NAGPRA research, NPS resource management planning, cultural resource management guidelines, and monitoring of ongoing resource use by traditionally associated groups.
- Advise NPS, DOI, and EPA work groups on ethnographic issues, including resource management planning and impact assessment, park development, and World Heritage Site designation.

All dollar amounts in thousands

- Initiate collaborative studies with Mexican counterparts in Phase I of a Rapid Ethnographic Assessment project on the impact of tourism on indigenous and Hispanic peoples along the El Camino Real National Trail.
- Develop strategies and provide training for expanding NPS focus on living peoples and cultures, in particular African Americans, associated with park units.
- Mount an earthworks management Web site.
- Conduct servicewide training in earthworks management and a one-day symposium on the preservation of battlefield terrain.
- Stabilize Thorsen Barn and Shalda Log Cabin at Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore.
- Stabilize Marshall Hall Plantation Ruins at Piscataway Park.
- Stabilize Snow Creek Cabins at Yosemite NP.
- Correct planning, environmental, storage, security, and fire protection deficiencies in park museum collections, such as conducting risk assessments and preparing emergency plans at Whitman Mission NHS and Hagerman Fossil Beds NM, developing a regional storage strategy for the Pacific West Region, installing a compact storage system at the Western Archeological and Conservation Center, and producing an Integrated Pest Management Plan at Channel Islands NP.
- Finalize and issue publication on methodology for documenting Underground Railroad associations, particularly using oral traditions.
- Conduct pilot project to gather oral traditions of the Underground Railroad from descendants of participants.
- Co-sponsor conference on "Freedom in the Florida Territory: American and Caribbean connections to the Underground Railroad."
- Work with partners to develop a nationwide friends group for the Underground Railroad and continue outreach to the African American community through site visits, conferences, and organizing "gatherings."

FY 2005 Budget Request: Cultural Resources Management

Request Component	Amount
FY 2004 Budget Estimate	73,505
Programmatic Changes	
• Park – Base Operations	+932
• Federal Vehicle Fleet	-250
TOTAL, Program Changes[1]	**+682**
Uncontrollable Changes	+422
FY 2005 Budget Request	**74,609**
Net Change	+1,104

[1]Justification for program changes can be found at the end of this activity's presentation.

Subactivity: Resource Stewardship
Program Component: Resources Protection

FY 2005 Base Program Overview

Natural and cultural resources are continually threatened by human impacts and uses. Illegal activities such as poaching cause harm and, in some cases, destruction of the resources for which national parks were established.

Natural resources protection is one of the many responsibilities of park law enforcement personnel and of all NPS employees. The protection of resources is accomplished through a program of patrols, investigations, remote surveillance, employee education, public education, improved security and increased interagency cooperation. Preventive measures focus on educating visitors and particularly offenders as to

the effects of inappropriate or illegal behavior on irreplaceable resources. Similarly, educating NPS employees and visitors about the impact of their work habits and behavior on the quality of resources provides effective long run preventive protection and helps them recognize illegal activities.

The poaching of wildlife from national parks has been steadily increasing each year for the past several years. An assessment conducted by the NPS indicated that poaching involves the illegal removal of 105 species of wildlife from approximately 153 park areas around the country. A recently completed two-year investigation yielded over 250 prosecutable cases on various wildlife and plant crimes. It also produced substantial data indicating that there is a significant trade in wildlife and plant parts from National Park areas. The data suggests that there is a significant domestic as well as an international market for illegally taken plant and animal parts. Wildlife are taken illegally for different reasons, often for personal consumption or for the sale of body parts to a local or international commercial market.

The illegal removal of wildlife from the parks is suspected to be a factor in the decline of at least twenty-nine species of wildlife, and could cause the extirpation of nineteen species from the parks. In addition, several species of wildlife Federally listed as threatened or endangered are being killed or removed from units of the National Park Service.

Federally Listed Threatened and Endangered Species Poached in National Parks

Endangered	Threatened
Hawksbill sea turtle	Bald eagle
California brown pelican	Steller sea lion
Schaus swallowtail butterfly	Grizzly bear
Wright's fishhook cactus	Northern spotted owl
	Greenback cutthroat trout
	Green sea turtle
	Loggerhead sea turtle
	Desert tortoise

Why Animals Are Poached

Animal	Commercial Product	Use	Where Traded
Bear	Gall Bladders	Medicinal Purposes	International
	Paws	Medicinal Purposes	International
Elk	Antlers	Medicinal Purposes	Asia
Yellow-Crowned Night-Herons	Meat	Food	National/International
Raptors	Animal	Falconry	National/International
Snakes	Skins	Fashion	National/International
	Animal	Pets	National/International
Paddlefish	Caviar	Food	National/International

Environmental Crimes. The natural environment within and immediately adjacent to national park areas is the subject of growing concern from past and present environmental crimes and clean water issues. Urban sprawl threatens to increase these types of offenses. No longer will we face just the dumping of residential trash but we are now experiencing industrial dumping of solvents, asbestos and other toxic materials in remote areas around and within the parks. The NPS has increased enforcement and dedicated educational programs for both the park visitor and park neighbors to combat environmental crimes.

Site destruction. The NPS in calendar year 2002 documented 498 violations where archeological resources were damaged or destroyed. These included Indian burial sites, tools, weapons, pottery, and baskets associated with historic and prehistoric subsistence and village sites; ceremonial sites; and shipwrecks and associated artifacts. Paleontological resources, ranging from complete dinosaur skeletons to

fossilized amber crystals containing prehistoric animal embryos, are also being depleted by a growing illegal domestic and international market. In addition to pillaging of public lands through illegal excavation, thefts of fossil resources have also occurred in NPS and other public museums. The Archeological Resource Protection Act (ARPA) provides protection of archeological sites in parks through increased monitoring and law enforcement activities to reduce, control, and eliminate criminal looting and depredations of the resources. The use of ARPA funds, which are distributed to the parks, has resulted in an increase of hundreds of new cases with the added benefit of increased site protection throughout the NPS. NPS plans to increase these investigative efforts and to support additional multi-agency investigations. Some funds will be spent on increased training of investigative and resource protection staff and to support long-term investigations in areas where past activities have shown that looting and theft are still occurring and may be increasing.

Alaska Subsistence. Within the State of Alaska, the NPS has a unique responsibility for resources protection as mandated by the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA) of 1980. The act contains provisions that prioritize consumptive uses of fish and wildlife for rural residents of the State of Alaska. Federal agencies are now charged with implementing the subsistence provisions on public lands as required by ANILCA. The NPS is responsible for monitoring the taking of consumptive resources on parklands. Priority over all other consumptive uses is based upon local rural residency, availability of alternative resources, and a customary and direct dependence upon the fish and wildlife populations as the mainstay of livelihood. Minimal ANILCA requirements consist of protecting fish and wildlife resources on Federal public lands; studies to document subsistence use by area and species; development of management plans, policies and regulations for subsistence seasons and bag limits; and creation of an extensive public information/awareness system.

NPS will continue to provide for support to park and monument Subsistence Resource Commissions, participation in Regional Advisory Council meetings, and greater involvement with local partners in conducting field-based resource monitoring projects. Participation in these activities is essential to ensure that the natural and cultural resources and associated values of the Alaska parks are protected, restored and maintained in good condition and managed within their broader context.

Natural Resource Protection Projects. To develop innovative approaches which address the complex threats to natural resources in national parks, the Resource Protection Fund had funded projects which are competitively selected. The projects selected in the past year have been as diverse as the threats. They include an economic analysis of the market in medicinal plants, cryptic surveillance of rare cacti that are removed for sale on the internet, and working with state government to patrol newly established marine protection boundaries. The program has also funded the new Resource Stewardship Curriculum, a series of short courses that inform different groups of Park Service personnel on their role in containing modern resource threats.

Performance summary tables are found at the end of this subactivity.

Use of Cost and Performance Information: Resource Protection

In FY2003, Pacific West Region used ARPA, NAGPRA, and ONPS base funds, to investigate and prosecute a five-person network charged with looting, damaging and desecrating Native American sites on Federal lands in Nevada and California. An interagency task force of archeologists and law-enforcement specialists gathered evidence, briefed Department of Justice attorneys, and prepared resource damage assessments. Subsequent arrests, court trials, guilty pleas, and felony convictions resulted in long jail sentences, $500,000 in fines and assessments, and forfeiture of 11,000 prehistoric artifacts. These cases are the most complex for heritage crimes in the West to date.

ⓘ Find more information about Resource Protection programs online www.nps.gov.

All dollar amounts in thousands

FY 2003 Program Performance Accomplishments

The National Park Service uses an annual report on law enforcement activities within the parks, which includes data on resource crimes as its baseline document. Since this document, the Annual Law Enforcement Statistical Report, is based on the calendar year, the final figures and analysis are not available at this time. Preliminary figures indicate that ARPA indictments and convictions continue to rise Servicewide. Additional funding and focus has led to a major increase in southwestern border park drug seizures and the detention and arrest of hundreds of undocumented immigrants along the border; pervasive drug traffic and illegal immigration in the backcountry result in resource damage in the form of new trails, litter, and human waste.

FY 2004 Planned Program Performance

Performance on NPS strategic goals:

See Threatened and Endangered Species under Natural Resources Management and cultural resource condition goals under Cultural Resource Management.

Other Program Accomplishments:

- Conduct significant ARPA investigations resulting in successful indictments
- Continue shift of resources and emphasis to southwestern border parks to mitigate escalating resource damage
- Continue investigative and routine patrol activities to protect cultural and natural resources at 388 sites

FY 2005 Budget Request: Resources Protection

Request Component	Amount
FY 2004 Budget Estimate	45,902
Programmatic Changes	
• Park – Base Operations	+284
• Federal Vehicle Fleet	-200
TOTAL, Program Changes[1]	**+84**
Uncontrollable changes	+181
FY 2005 Budget Request	**46,167**
Net change	+265

[1]Justification for program changes can be found at the end of this activity's presentation.

Justification of FY 2005 Budget Request for Resource Stewardship

Request Component	Amount
FY 2004 Budget Estimate	335,306
Programmatic Changes	
• Park Base – Operations	+2,182
• Natural Resource Challenge	
• Inventory and Monitoring Program – Park Vital Signs	+4,111
• Monitor Water Quality in Parks	+528
Subtotal, Natural Resource Challenge	[+4,639]
• Cumberland Learning Center	-223
• Federal Vehicle Fleet	-700
TOTAL, Program Changes	**+5,898**
Uncontrollable changes	+2,263
FY 2005 Budget Request	**343,467**
Net change	+8,161

Park Base – Operations: +$2.182 million
The NPS is proposing an increase of $22.012 million at parks in FY 2005 to address a number of specific, high priority maintenance and operating requirements. The portion of this increase directed toward resource stewardship needs is $2.182 million. This increase will be devoted towards recurring cultural and natural resource management and protection needs. A description of park base operations increases, as well as summaries of each requested increase, can be found in the "ONPS Summaries" section of the budget justifications.

Natural Resource Challenge +4.639 million

Inventory and Monitoring Program – Park Vital Signs: [+4.111 million, +36 FTEs]
This proposal will nearly complete the system of 32 networks of park units that will provide the first cohesive effort to measure management performance in protecting natural resources in parks. The intent is to track a subset of physical, chemical, and biological elements and processes of park ecosystems that are selected to represent the overall health or condition of park resources, known or hypothesized effects of stressors, or elements that have important human values. When completed, the system will provide basic resource information needed for identification of the most critical issues and effective science-based management decision-making, answering the questions: Are the resources in good condition? Do park ecosystems meet the objectives for which we are managing them?

To achieve efficiencies, parks are organized into cooperative networks with shared geography. Parks evaluate any current monitoring efforts that may be ongoing to confirm whether they should be continued and/or expanded under the new monitoring program, and build on these efforts where they exist. Parks are leveraging their funding, not only by building on existing monitoring efforts, but also through forming partnerships with other programs and agencies, allowing them to monitor a larger number of vital signs of resource conditions.

The proposed FY 2005 increase (by adding 49) will bring the number of parks funded for this critical system to 234 parks in 28 networks, about 87 percent of the total parks with natural resources. Those that would be able to implement their park vital signs programs as a result of the FY 2005 proposal include:

Northern Semi-Arid Network (8 parks)
- Craters of the Moon NM
- Hagerman Fossil Beds NM
- John Day Fossil Beds NM
- Lake Roosevelt NRA
- Nez Perce NHP
- Whitman Mission NHS
- Big Hole NB
- City of Rocks NRes

Southeast Coast Network (17 parks)
- Cape Hatteras NS
- Cape Lookout NS
- Cape Canaveral NS
- Cumberland Island NS
- Castillo de San Marcos NM
- Congaree Swamp NP
- Fort Frederica NM
- Fort Matanzas NM
- Fort Pulaski NM
- Fort Sumter NM
- Ocmulgee NM
- Chattachoochee River NRA
- Fort Caroline NMem
- Horseshoe Bend NMP
- Kennesaw Mountain NBP
- Moores Creek NB
- Timucuan Ecological and Historic Pres

Arctic Network (5 parks)
- Bering Land Bridge NPres
- Cape Krusenstern NM
- Gates of the Arctic NP&Pres
- Kobuk Valley NP
- Noatak NP

Southern Plains Network (10 parks)
- Alibates Flint Quarries NM
- Fort Union NM

- Bent's Old Fort NHS
- Capulin Volcano NM
- Chickasaw NRA
- Fort Larned NHS
- Lake Meredith NRA
- Lyndon B. Johnson NHP
- Pecos NHP
- Lake Merideth NRA

Mojave Network (6 parks)

- Death Valley NP
- Great Basin NP
- Joshua Tree NP
- Lake Mead NRA
- Manzanar NHS
- Mojave NPres

Southeast Alaska (3 parks)

- Glacier Bay NP&Pres
- Klondike Goldrush NHP
- Sitka NHP

This program and the following program is part of the Natural Resource Challenge initiated in FY 2000 to strengthen natural resource management. Through a series of over 20 planned actions, the Challenge seeks to build a sound scientific base of knowledge about park plants, animals, ecosystems and their interrelationships to improve resource management practices and decisions. Most of the targeted actions have been at least partially initiated or expanded as the result of increased funding since FY 2000. The completion of the monitoring infrastructure is the most critical element remaining to be completed.

Water Quality Monitoring: [$0.528 million, 7 FTEs]
This will complete funding for water quality monitoring in all 32 monitoring networks. The monitoring is being planned and will be closely coordinated with the park vital signs monitoring undertaken in the networks. The program focus is on documentation for preservation of pristine waters and improvement of impaired park waters.

Natural Resource Challenge Initiative History

	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005
Increases ($000)	14,329	15,219	20,000	17,884	5,531	4,639

Cumberland Piedmont Learning Center: -$0.223 million
The Administration is proposing the elimination of funding in support of the Cumberland Piedmont Network Learning Center in order to fund higher priority needs.

Federal Vehicle Fleet: -$0.700 million
According to recent Office of Management and Budget statistics, among civilian agencies, the Department of the Interior has the third largest motor vehicle fleet. Vehicles are used by Interior employees and authorized volunteers to support multiple mission activities, many in remote areas. In some locations, government vehicles are provided to support service contractors. Over 4,000 vehicles are used seasonally (i.e., only in winter or summer), or for special purposes, such as law enforcement or fire fighting. Nearly 90 percent of the fleet vehicles are trucks, vans, buses and ambulances, and 10 percent are sedans and station wagons.

In 2004, the Department and the bureaus began a collaborative effort to improve the management of vehicle fleets, including examination of the infrastructure for fleet management within each bureau, the identification of best practices that could be used Department-wide, and the development of action plans to improve fleet management and realize cost savings.

In anticipation of improved fleet management and the resultant savings, the 2005 budget proposes a reduction in funding. To achieve these savings, the bureau will undertake fleet reductions and cost-savings by : (1) reducing the size of the fleet; (2) employing energy saving practices by fleet operators; (3) acquiring more efficient vehicles; (4) acquiring the minimum sized vehicle to accomplish the mission; (5) disposing of under-utilized vehicles; (6) freezing the acquisition of vehicles from the General Services

All dollar amounts in thousands

Administration (GSA) Excess Vehicle program; and (7) exploring and developing the use of inter-bureau motor pools.

Because the Federal Vehicle Fleet reduction is split among several subactivities of the ONPS appropriation, this decrease reflects only a portion of the total Federal Vehicle Fleet reduction of $2.319 million.

Workload Tables: Resource Stewardship

Natural Resource Research Support

Program Workload Factors	Resource Conditions Monitored	2003 Actual	2004 Estimate	2005 Estimate
Air Quality Program				
Funded by Environmental Protection Agency as part of the Park Research and Intensive Monitoring of Ecosystems Network (PRIMENet).	Ultraviolet-B Radiation	14 parks**	14 parks**	14 parks**
As part of the multi-agency Interagency Monitoring of Protected Visual Environments (IMPROVE) Program.	Visibility*	48 parks	48 parks	48 parks
* Particulate matter and atmospheric optical variables. ** Continued EPA funding in 2004 uncertain.				
Air Quality Research				
Ecological effects of air pollution applied research		7 parks	9 parks	9 parks
Western Airborne Contaminants Assessment Project*		8 parks	9 parks	9 parks
* Inventories of six ecosystem components; snow, water, sediment, lichen, bark, and fish.				
Cooperative Ecosystems Study Unit Scientific Services				
Number of CESUs in national network in which the NPS is a partner (overall number of partners)		16 (154*)	17 (168**)	17 (168**)
Number of projects providing scientific services to parks		540	700	700
*Thirty-two of the affiliated universities are Department of Education defined accredited post-secondary minority institutions. ** Estimate based on one new CESU host university in 2004, with 13 university and other partners.				

Natural Resources Management

Program Workload Factors	Number of Parks 2003	Completed As of 2003	Number of Parks 2004	Completed As of 2004	Number of Parks 2005	Completed As of 2005
Natural Resource Inventory						
Vegetation (Non Alaska)	254	36	254	52	254	70
Alaska Landcover Mapping	16	3	16	4	16	4
Water Quality:						
Field Surveys (Gaps)	160	55	160	86	160	123
Soil Maps	270	58	270	70	270	100
Geology:						
Baseline Assessments	272	98	272	141	270	178
Digital Maps	272	33	272	45	270	84
Air Quality Stations	270	250	270	250	270	250
Air Quality Related Values	270	0	270	50	270	100

Continued

All dollar amounts in thousands

Natural Resource Monitoring Program

Resource Monitored	Monitoring Activities	Number of Parks in 2003	Number of Parks in 2004	Number of Parks in 2005
Natural Sound	Acoustic Measurements	5	4	4
Water Resources (through NPS Vital Signs Monitoring Networks)	Pristine or Impaired Waters monitoring programs	Up to 101 parks in 17 networks	Up to 153 parks in 25 networks	Up to 270 parks in 32 networks
Program Workload Factors		**FY 2003 Actual**	**FY 2004 Estimate**	**FY 2005 Estimate**
Natural Resources Preservation				
Improvement of park air quality (percent from 1997 baseline performance measure)		54%	62%	64%
Applications for proposed air emission sources near parks reviewed		35	40	40
Air Tour Management Plans		7	6	7
Water quantity issues resolved		9	10	10
Water resource protection projects - new and continuing (quality, wetlands, fisheries, planning, quantity)		39	43	42
Acres of park lands planned for treatment of invasive exotic plants [* A 2004 change in reporting definitions reduces estimated accomplishments]		122,600	83,000*	124,500*
Acres of park lands treated for invasive exotic plants (cumulative since 2000) [* A 2004 change in reporting definitions reduces estimated accomplishments]		267,480 (347,840)	83,000* (430,840)	124,500* (555,340)
**Inventories of six ecosystem components: snow, water, sediment, lichen, bark, and fish.*				
Parks receiving high priority exotic plant species management by Exotic Plant Management Teams (# of teams)		217 (16)	217 (16)	217 (16)
Active private mineral operations in parks inspected		14	25	25
Mineral development proposals in parks reviewed		73	30	30
Sand and gravel extraction sites in parks inspected		62	20	20
Park minerals management plans prepared		0	2	2
Number of parks assisted in reviews of mineral development and restoration proposals adjacent to parks		50	60	60
Review mineral appraisals for land acquisition in parks		9	8	8
Abandoned mineral lands reclamation and safety projects		11	10	10
Disturbed lands restoration and rehabilitation projects		32	27	25
Chronic Wasting Disease Veterinary Response Team (Number of parks served) [* Funding begins 2004]		NA*	1(2)	1(3)

All dollar amounts in thousands

Cultural Resources Applied Research

Program Workload Factors	FY 2003 Actual	FY 2004 Estimate	FY 2005 Estimate
Archeological Resources			
Estimated archeological sites	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000
Recorded archeological sites (ASMIS and paper)	63,000	64,000	65,000
Archeological properties listed on the National Register of Historic Places	8,175	8,175	8,175
Acres of park land with some level of archeological investigation.	7,305,000	7,335,000	7,365,000
Historical Research			
Parks with current Historic Resource Studies and Administrative Histories	42	48	54
Cultural Landscapes			
Number of landscapes	2,830	2,830	2,830
Number of landscapes with complete, accurate and reliable information	232	260	288
Number of landscapes with condition information	549	563	577
Historic and Prehistoric Structures			
Number of structures	26,501	26,501	26,501
Number of structures with complete, accurate and reliable information	6,115	8,834	13,251
Number of structures with condition information	25,388	25,944	26,501
Museum Collections			
Estimated number of items in museum collections	100.0 m	101.5 m	103.0 m
Number of items cataloged	49.0 m	51.1 m	53.1 m

Cultural Resources Management

Program Workload Factors	FY 2003 Actual	FY 2004 Estimate	FY 2005 Estimate
Archeological Resources			
Estimated archeological sites	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000
Incidents of archeological looting and vandalism in parks [Source: NPS Ranger Activities Division; note this is the total from CY 2001, the latest available figure.]	300	300	300
NPS archeological reports available online through NADB-Reports	6,500	6,500	6,500
Ethnographic Resources			
Number of courses organized and taught servicewide on park relationships to Tribes and other traditionally associated peoples	29	30	30
Number of planning, policy, guideline, or research documents critiqued for ethnographic relevance servicewide	239	240	240
Number of memberships on Interior, NPS, interagency, Tribal and other planning teams	67	67	67
Number of servicewide projects to research ethnographic resources and associated peoples	95	95	95

Continued

All dollar amounts in thousands

Program **Workload Factors**	**FY 2003 Actual**	**FY 2004 Estimate**	**FY 2005 Estimate**
Number of face-to-face consultations with tribes and other associated groups servicewide	168	602	602
Cultural Landscapes			
Number of landscapes	2,830	2,830	2,830
Number of landscapes with complete, accurate and reliable information	232	260	288
Number of landscapes with condition information	549	549	549
Number of landscapes in good condition	174	176	178
Historic and Prehistoric Structures			
Number of structures	26,501	26,501	26,501
Number of structures with complete, accurate and reliable information	6,115	8,834	13,251
Number of structures with condition information	25,388	25,944	26,501
Number of structures in good condition	11,753	11,925	12,058
Museum Collections			
Percent of preservation and protection standards met	69.5	70.7	71.9
Park Native American Graves Protection Act			
Notices of intent to repatriate and inventory completion reviewed and/or published	12	12	12
Vanishing Treasures			
Number of projects resulting in improved site conditions	13	14	13
Number of maintenance experts trained	3	2	2
Number of discipline experts trained in Vanishing Treasures conservation	5	3	5
Vanishing Treasures records of individual sites increased	65	78	91
National Underground Railroad Network to Freedom			
Network to Freedom Applications	46	50	55
New Network to Freedom Listings	32	35	44

All dollar amounts in thousands

Subactivity Performance Summary

End Outcome Goal 1.1: Resource Protection. Improve the health of watersheds, landscapes, and marine resources that are DOI managed or influenced in a manner consistent with obligations regarding the allocation and use of water

Resource Protection: Improve health of watersheds, landscapes and marine resource	**FY 2002 Actual**	**FY 2003 Actual**	**FY 2004 Plan/ Budget**	**2004 Revised Final Plan**	**FY 2005 Plan**	**Change in Perform-ance 2004 to Planned 2005**	**Long-term Target (2008)**
END OUTCOME MEASURES							
4 Land health: **Wetland** areas Riparian areas Upland areas Marine and Costal areas - Percent of acres achieving desired conditions where condition is known and as specified in management plans consistent with applicable substantive and procedural requirements of State and Federal water law **(SP)**	UNK	UNK	Develop targets for all land health goals	Develop condition informa-tion and meas-urements	Develop initial baselines and tar-gets based on completed relevant plans	NA	Initial tar-gets TBD in FY 2006
Land health: **Mines** - Number of land acres reclaimed or mitigated from the effects of deg-radation from past mining. **(SP)**	UNK	UNK	Not in plan[1]	1% (cumula-tive 300 of 30,000 acres)	2% (cumula-tive 600 of 30,000 acres)	1% (300 acres)	5% (cumulative 1,500 of 30,000 acres)
Water quality: Surface waters - Percent of man-aged surface waters that meet Surface waters - Percent of surface waters managed by DOI that meet State (EPA approved) water quality stan-dards **(SP)**	UNK	UNK	Original NPS goal has been replaced by this DOI goal.	Determine initial baseline	Revise initial baseline	NA	TBD in FY 2005
Water quantity: Protect and/or restore X number of surface waters directly managed or influ-enced by DOI, as specified in management plans and consistent with applicable Federal and State law, by working with State and local resource managers, as appropriate, to meet human and ecological needs **(SP)**	UNK	UNK	Original NPS watershed goal replaced by this DOI goal.	1 water system	3 water systems (cumula-tive)	2 water systems	6 water systems (cumulative)
Air quality: Percent of reporting Class I DOI lands that meet ambient air quality standards (NAAQS). **(SP)**	UNK	UNK	Not in plan[1]	69% (25 of 36 reporting parks)	72% (26 of 36 reporting parks)	3%	81% (29 of 36 reporting parks)
Air quality: Percent of reporting Class I DOI lands that meet visibility objectives **(SP)**	UNK	UNK	Not in plan[1]	66% (14 of 21 reporting parks)	71% (15 of 21 reporting parks)	4%	86% (18 of 21 reporting parks)
Intermediate Outcome: Restore and maintain proper function to watersheds and landscapes **Intermediate Outcome Measures (Key and Non-Key) and PART Outcome Measures**							
Restoration: Percent of bureau priority acres targeted for restoration, where treatment is completed to achieve planned condition **(BUR Ia1A) NOTE:** this goal will be dropped when Land Health Goals are developed**.**	3.8% (8,565 of .222m acres)	6.1% (13,525 of .222m acres)	2% (4,700 of .235m acres)	No change	4% (9,400 of .235m acres)	2% (4,700 acres)	10% (23,500 of .235m acres)
Air quality in XX% of NPS reporting park areas has remained stable or improved **(BUR Ia3)**	64%	54%	62%	No change	64%	2%	70%
Acres of disturbed lands treated per year. **(PART – NR-1 annual outcome)**	2,696	2,964 planned	Not in plan[1]	3,028	NA	NA	NA
Acres of disturbed park lands prepared for natural restoration each year **(PART NR-2 annual outcome)**	New in 2003	11,500 acres planned	Not in plan[1]	4,700	TBD in FY 2004	NA	TBD in FY 2004
Percent of parks with unimpaired water quality **(PART NR-5 long-term outcome)**	64%	65% planned	65%	No change	66%	1%	TBD in FY 2004
Intermediate Outcome: Improve information base, information management and technical assistance **Intermediate Outcome Measures (Key and Non-Key) and PART Outcome Measures**							
Status and Trends: Natural Resource Invento-ries – Acquire or develop outstanding data sets identified in 2002 of basic natural resource inventories for parks **(BUR Ib1)** *****Baseline reset to 2,767 data sets in FY 2002	49% (1,355 of 2,767)	54.4% (1,507 of 2,767)	56% (1,549 of 2,767)	59% (1,637 of 2,767)	64% (1,771 of 2,767)	5% (increase by 134 data sets)	88% (2,438 of 2,767)

All dollar amounts in thousands

Resource Protection: Improve health of watersheds, landscapes and marine resource	**FY 2002 Actual**	**FY 2003 Actual**	**FY 2004 Plan/ Budget**	**2004 Revised Final Plan**	**FY 2005 Plan**	**Change in Perform-ance 2004 to Planned 2005**	**Long-term Target (2008)**
Status and Trends: Vital Signs – percent of parks (with significant natural resources) that have identified their vital signs for natural resource monitoring **(BUR Ib3A, PART NR-3 long-term output)**	17% (46 of 270)	46% (125 of 270) revised final	Not in plan[1]	60% (162 of 270)	80% (216 of 270)	20% (54 parks)	80% (216 of 270)
Status and Trends: Vital Signs - parks with significant natural resources have implemented natural resource monitoring of key vital signs parameters. (Performance not seen in same year as appropriation) **(BUR Ib3B)**	UNK	UNK	3.7% (10 of 270 parks)	No change	37% (101 of 270 parks)	33.3% (91 parks)	100% (270 of 270 parks)
Percent of park lands containing ecosystems in good or fair condition **(PART NR-4 long-term outcome)**	UNK	UNK	Not in plan[1]	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Natural Resource Inventories – percent of completed data sets of natural resource inventories **(PART NR-6 long-term output)**	49%	54.4%	Not in plan[1]	59.2%	64%	4.8%	88.1% (2,438 of 2,767)

(SP) - DOI Strategic Plan goal, **(PART)** - OMB PART Measure (NR-Natural Resource), **(BUR) -** NPS specific goal, TBD - to be determined, NA - not available or an output goal, UNK: unknown or unavailable.
[1] This goal did not appear in the FY 2004 budget presentation. It has been added to link with DOI goals, to meet NPS needs or is a PART measure not previously reported.

End Outcome Goal 1.2: Resource Protection. Sustain biological communities on DOI managed and influenced lands and waters in a manner consistent with obligations regarding the allocation and use of water

Resource Protection: Sustain desired biological communities	**FY 2002 Actual**	**FY 2003 Actual**	**FY 2004 Plan/ Budget**	**2004 Revised Final Plan**	**FY 2005 Request**	**Change in Perform-ance 2004 to Planned 2005**	**Long-term Target (2008)**
END OUTCOME MEASURES							
Percent of species of management concern that are managed to self-sustaining levels, in cooperation with affected States and others, as defined in approved management documents **(SP)**	UNK	Establish baseline	Develop targets (replaces NPS goal)	62% (4,811 of 7,759)	64% (4,966 of 7,759)	2% (155 species)	70% (5,431 of 7,759)
Percent of threatened or endangered species that are stabilized or improved **(BUR Ia2)** *NOTE: FWS will report NPS contribution to SP goal at DOI level*	36.8% (163 of 442)	53% (235 of 442)	33% (328 of 990)	39% (317 of 812)	40% (325 of 812)	1% (8 species)	43% (349 of 812)
Invasive species: Percent change from baseline in the number of acres infested with invasive plant species **(SP)** * baseline reset for FY 2004 at 2.6 million acres	3.9% less (105,000 of 2.657m acres or 2.552m remain infested)	10% less (267,480 of 2.657m acres or 2.39m remain infested)	1.5% (41,500 acres contained of 2.6 million* acres)	No change	3.2% (83,500 acres contained of 2.6 million acres)	1.7% 42,000 acres contained	9.6% (252,000 acres of 2.6million acres contained)
Invasive species: Percent change from baseline in the number of invasive animal populations **(SP)**	UNK	UNK	5% (determine baseline)	0.3% less (from 323 to 322)	0.6% less (from 323 to 321)	0.3%	1.5% less (from 323 to 319)
Intermediate Outcome: No DOI End Outcomes Measures associated with these End Outcome Goals **Intermediate Outcome Measures (Key and Non-Key) and PART Outcome Measures**							
Cost of treating an acre of land disturbed with exotic plants. **(PART NR-7 Annual Efficiency Measure)**	$451	$400 planned	Not in plan[1]	$400 planned	$400	$0	TBD

(SP) - DOI Strategic Plan goal, **(PART)** - OMB PART Measure (NR-Natural Resource), **(BUR) -** NPS specific goal, TBD - to be determined, NA - not available or an output goal, UN -: unknown or unavailable.
[1] This goal did not appear in the FY 2004 budget presentation. It has been added to link with DOI goals, to meet NPS needs or is a PART measure not previously reported.

All dollar amounts in thousands

End Outcome Goal 1.3: Resource Protection. Protect cultural and natural heritage resources

Resource Protection: Protect cultural and natural resources	**FY 2002 Actual**	**FY 2003 Actual**	**FY 2004 Plan/ Budget**	**2004 Revised Final Plan**	**FY 2005 Request**	**Change in Performance 2004 to Planned 2005**	**Long-term Target (2008)**
END OUTCOME MEASURES							
Cultural resources: Percent of cultural properties on DOI inventory in good condition **(SP)**	UNK	UNK	45%	47.2% (24,548 of 51,945 cultural properties)	47.5% (24,682 of 51,945 cultural properties)	0.3%	48.3% (25,089 of 51,945 cultural properties)
Cultural resources: Percent of collections in DOI inventory in good condition **(SP)**	UNK	44.9% (140 of 312)	Not in plan[1]	57.2% (179 of 313)	58.1% (182 of 313)	0.9% (3 added)	61% (191 of 313)
Natural heritage resources: Percent of paleontologic localities in DOI inventory in good condition **(SP)**	UNK	UNK	60% (goal had included collections goal above)	25% (1,287 of 5,149)	30% (1,544 of 5,149)	5%	45% (2,317 of 5,149)
Natural heritage resources: Percent of Special Management Areas meeting their heritage resource objectives under the authorizing legislation **(SP)**	UNK	UNK	Not in plan[1]	Develop baseline	Develop targets	NA	TBD in FY 2005
Percent of Historic Structures listed on the current List of Classified Structures are in good condition **(BUR Ia5)** Note: this goal target is based on the ratio at the "end" of the reporting fiscal year. The baseline is not static. Use of past year baselines can only be used to estimate the percent target.	44.5% (11,946 of 26,859)	44.3% (11,753 of 26,501)	47%	45%	45.5%	0.5% (including new sites)	47%
NPS Museum Collections: Percent of preservation and protection standards met for park museum collections **(BUR Ia6)** Note: this goal target is based on the ratio at the "end" of the reporting fiscal year. The baseline is not static.	68.7% (54,766 of 79,742)	69.5% (53,471 of 76,957)	71.1%	70.7%	71.9%	1.2%	75.5%
Percent of the cultural landscapes listed on the current Cultural Landscapes Inventory with condition information are in good condition **(BUR Ia7)** Note: this goal target is based on the ratio at the "end" of the reporting fiscal year. The baseline is not static. Use of past year baselines can only be used to estimate the percent target.	30.1% (158 of 525)	31.7% (174 of 549)	31.5%	32%	32.5%	0.5% (including new sites)	34%
Percent of the recorded archeological sites with condition assessments are in good condition **(BUR Ia8)** Note: this goal target is based on the ratio at the "end" of the reporting fiscal year. The baseline is not static. Use of past year baselines can only be used to estimate the percent target.	47.6% (10,144 of 21,301)	47.8% (11,891 of 24,895)	50%	No change	50%	0% (maintain at 50% including new sites)	50%
Intermediate Outcome: Increase knowledge base of cultural and natural heritage resources managed or influenced by DOI **Intermediate Outcome Measures (Key and Non-Key) and PART Outcome Measures**							
Percent increase in NPS Archeological sites inventoried and evaluated **(BUR Ib2A)** *****Baseline reset for FY 2004 **FY 2003 percent incorrectly reported in Annual Report on Accountability as 21.7%	15.8% (from FY99 baseline of 48,188 to 55,791 sites)	19.8%** (from FY99 baseline of 48,188 to 57,752 sites)	10.3% (from FY01 baseline* of 55,733 to 61,493 sites)	5.9% (from FY01 baseline* of 55,733 to 59,000 sites)	8.6% (from FY01 baseline of 55,733 to 60,500 sites)	2.7% (1,500 added)	18.4% (from FY01 baseline of 55,733 to 66,000 sites)
Percent increase in Cultural landscapes inventoried and evaluated at Level II on the Cultural Landscapes Inventory **(BUR Ib2B)** *****Baseline reset for FY 2004 **FY 2003 percent incorrectly reported in Annual Report on Accountability as 75.2%	59.8% (from FY99 baseline of 137 to 219)	69.3%** (from FY99 baseline of 137 to 232)	46% (from FY 2001 baseline* of 184 to 268)	12.1% (From 232* to 260)	24.1% (from FY 2003 baseline of 232 to 288)	12% (28 added)	60.3% (from FY 2003 baseline of 232 to 372).
Percent of the NPS historic structures on the List of Classified Structures have complete, accurate and reliable information. **(BUR Ib2C)** *****Baseline reset for FY 2004, FY 2003 baseline 26,501	72.9% (17,665 of 24,225 – FY99 baseline)	18.4% (4,456 of 24,225 – FY99 baseline)	76% (19,929 of 26,223 – FY01 baseline*)	33.3% (8,834 of 26,501*)	50% (13,251 of 26,501)	16.7% (4,417 updated)	100% (26,501 of 26,501)

All dollar amounts in thousands

Resource Protection: Protect cultural and natural resources	**FY 2002 Actual**	**FY 2003 Actual**	**FY 2004 Plan/ Budget**	**2004 Revised Final Plan**	**FY 2005 Request**	**Change in Performance 2004 to Planned 2005**	**Long-term Target (2008)**
Percent increase in NPS museum objects cataloged **(BUR Ib2D)** *****Baseline reset for FY 2004	23.3% (from FY99 baseline of 37.3m to 46m)	31%[2] (from FY99 baseline of 37.3m to 49million)	14.35% (from 42.3m to 48.5m)	20.5% (FY01 baseline* of 42.4m to 51.1m)	25.2% (FY01 baseline of 42.4m to 53.1m)	4.7% (increase by 2m cataloged)	39.6% (FY01 baseline of 42.4m to 59.2m)
Park Ethnographic Resources: Percent increase in NPS Ethnographic resources inventoried **(BUR Ib2E)** *Baseline reset for FY 2004 at 929	172% (from FY99 baseline of 400 to 1,090)	205% (from FY99 baseline of 400 to 1,222)	28.1% (from 929* to 1,190)	48.8% (from FY01 baseline* of 929 to 1,382)	66% (from FY01 baseline of 929 to 1,542)	17.2% (160 added)	117.7% (from FY01 baseline of 929 to 2,022)
Park Historical Research: Percent increases of parks that have historical research (an approved Historic Resource Study and an approved Administrative History) that is current and completed to professional standards as of 1985. **(BUR Ib2F)**	9.4% (36 of 384)	11% (42 of 384)	12.5% (48 of 384)	No change	14% (54 of 384)	1.5% (6 added)	19% (72 of 384)
Intermediate Outcome: Manage special management areas for natural heritage resource objectives **Intermediate Outcome Measures (Key and Non-Key) and PART Outcome Measures**							
Wilderness areas: Percent of acres of designated wilderness achieving wilderness character objectives as specified by statute **(SP)**	UNK	UNK	Not in plan[1]	Develop baseline	Establish targets	NA	TBD in FY 2005
Wilderness Resources: Percent of the 75 park units with wilderness/backcountry resources that have approved plans that address the management of those resources **(BUR Ia10A)**	UNK	UNK	20% (15 of 75)	No change	25% (19 of 75)	5% (4 added)	TBD in FY 2005
Intermediate Outcome: Reduce degradation and protect cultural and natural heritage resources. **Intermediate Outcome Measures (Key and Non-Key) and PART Outcome Measures**							
Facilities Condition: Facilities are in fair to good condition as measured by Facilities Condition Index **(SP)**	UNK	UNK	Develop targets	TBD — in FY 2004 Reported by MRPS	TBD — in FY 2004 Reported by MRPS	NA	TBD — in FY 2004 Reported by MRPS

(SP) - DOI Strategic Plan goal, **(PART)** - OMB PART Measure (HP – National Historic Preservation Program), **(BUR)** - NPS specific goal, TBD - to be determined, NA - not available or an output goal, UNK - unknown or unavailable.

RECREATION GOALS – Provide Recreation for America

End Outcome Goal 3.1: Provide Recreation for America. Provide for a quality recreation experience, including access and enjoyment of natural and cultural resources on DOI managed or partnered lands and waters

Recreation goals: Provide for recreation	**FY 2002 Actual**	**FY 2003 Actual**	**FY 2004 Plan/ Budget**	**2004 Revised Final Plan**	FY 2005 Request	Change in Performance 2004 to Planned 2005	Long-term Target (2008)
Intermediate Outcome: Improve capacities to provide access for recreation where appropriate **Intermediate Outcome Measures (Key and Non-Key) and PART Outcome Measures)**							
Recreational opportunities: Number of acres / river and shoreline miles made available for recreation through management actions and partnerships **(SP)** All targets are cumulative	80million NPS	80million NPS	NPS acres Not in plan[2]	80million NPS	80million NPS	NA	80million NPS

(SP) - DOI Strategic Plan goal, **(PART)** - OMB PART Measure, **(BUR)** - NPS specific goal, TBD - to be determined, NA - not available or an output goal, UNK - unknown or unavailable.

[1] This goal did not appear in the FY 2004 budget presentation. It has been added to link with DOI goals, to meet NPS needs or is a PART measure not previously reported.

[2] Data for FY 2003 is not yet final. Preliminary data is based on partial reporting or is still being verified.